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St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Readers, Observe

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VOL. 48, NO. 154.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Post-Dispatch Almanac for 1897 Now Out. Price 25 Cents.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS IN PICTURE AND RHYME.



"Who is this Charlie Higgins, who Would like to run my shop. And who the hasty payment of All licenses would stop?"

"Who is this man?" asked Col. Bell. "Oh, tell me, who is he. Who fain would grasp the shining coin That appertains to me?"

Saloon men heard his plaintive cry, And Higgins went to go. Ten thousand dollars go to Bell, By way of tip and fee.



A wily burglar stole his way Into the Four Courts rear, And walked through Billy Desmond's room Without a sign of fear.

And then he strode into the room That's just across the way, Where Larry, Chief of all the cops, Holds forth from day to day.

"Oh, mamma, what a snarl!" he said, To bore a hole into the safe, To get the rooks inside.



"Oh, Mr. Murphy, turn me loose!" Cried Burglar Bill O'Keefe, And Mickey Mack and "Marty" Shea, Though each was known a thief.

So Mr. Murphy turned them loose, And laughed in gleeful strain, For never to Judge Murphy did A burglar cry in vain.

And Desmond weeps, and Harrigan Is mourning all the time, Because of the abnormal growth Of terrorizing crime.



Ed Butler lost his diamond. "Oh, What will our Edward do, To find just how nearly Where all the world may view?"

Thus cried his friends, bemoaning loud, Our darling Edward's loss: For oh, without a "spark" to flash, What is the mightiest boast?

But Edward went a-hunting soon, Is mourning all the time, And used his "graft" to find the stone, And "pulled" it back again.



Our Senator Money Went over the sea, To find just how nearly The Cubans are free.

He went to Havana And talked with the guys Who are wading in corpulence Up to their eyes.

The people predicted He'd win all the time, But the press is disgusted, For Money won't talk.



When Actor Corbett's cue was late, 'Twas then that "Gentle Jim" Rushed at his manager, and did N't do a thing to him.

He picked him up and shook him hard, And "pushed" him on the jaw, And kicked him in the face until A million stars he saw.

O mighty pugilistic mind! O bruiser, tried and true! John L.'s successor, when he comes, Won't do a thing to you!



Old Sol has got a sable spot Upon his glowing face; Oh, did he get into a trap With Mars, up there in space?

Or did he get to flirting with Fair Venus or the stars, And did his Jupiter step in And take the part of Mars?

However it be, somebody gave Old Sol a sable eye, And here on earth we mortals sit And gaze and wonder why.

TO PROTECT THE PACIFIC ROADS.

BANKERS HAVE FORMED A \$40,000,000 SYNDICATE.

CONGRESS' ACTION AWAITED.

The Capitalists Stand Ready to Buy in the System and Pay Off the Government Lien.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The latest developments in regard to Union Pacific affairs is the formation of a syndicate comprising practically all of the leading banking houses here and representative foreign banking interests to take measures for the protection of the property in the event of failure of the funding bill or a decision on the part of the Government to sell the property under foreclosure, subject to the lien of the first mortgage bonds. The protection of the Kansas Pacific is also covered.

The capital subscribed aggregates \$40,000,000 and the syndicate operations will, as in the case of the previous \$10,000,000 agreement, be controlled by Kuhn, Loeb & Company and the Mercantile Trust Company. The original members of the \$10,000,000 syndicate are given the option of raising their subscriptions pro rata.

If the funding bill should not be passed and if an attempt should be made to foreclose, the syndicate stands ready to buy in the system and pay off the Government lien. If the funding bill should pass, the syndicate subscriptions will, of course, be largely reduced.

No formal limit of time as to the duration of the syndicate agreement has been made, but it is tacitly understood that the operation terminates at the close of the present session of Congress. If no action has been taken one way or the other in this session, a new agreement will be formed, subject to whatever conditions may then arise.

The new syndicate is in the interest of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, which recently bought practically all of the bonds sold by the Government to pay off the maturing currency issues.

HE'S REALLY INSANE.

Work and Anxiety May Be the Causes of Supt. Dennett's Malady.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Superintendent Arthur Dennett's malady is real, according to a statement that was given out for publication by the Society for the Prevention of Crime to-day. In the statement the administration of the police department is severely criticized, but, by implication, discrimination is made in favor of Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews.

The Lunacy Commissioners are much mystified by Dennett's symptoms. Officials of the society know that Dennett is deranged, but imagine that work and anxiety are the cause of his affliction. The society will take care of Dennett, although it is believed that his period of active usefulness is ended.

SHE ORDERED A DRINK.

But the Salvation Lassie Fooled Her Tormentors, After All.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 9.—Several men were standing in the bar room of the Palmer House, when a young woman in the uniform of an American Volunteer came in with a bundle of Gazette. She was Mamie Brown and has been a soldier for several months.

"Hello, Mamie," said several men. "What are you doing here?"

"Selling Gazette; won't you buy one?" she said.

The men laughed, and the bartender exclaimed: "Have a drink? The house will stand for it."

"Won't you buy a Gazette?" she repeated. "Yes," cried one of the party, "if you will join us in a drink we will buy your papers." She thought for a moment. "I will do it," said she, "but buy first."

In a twinkling her papers were disposed of. The originator of the joke took three

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

It Is Again Disquieting to the Powers, Which Are Divided as to Succession.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—In spite of official denials the reports that the health of Pope is very delicate are confirmed by private advices. According to news from Rome, received by Cardinal Richelieu, the Archbishop of Paris, the condition of Pope Leo is very disquieting. The death of Cardinal San Felice, what attitude he would take up if elected Pope, but the distinguished prelate declined to be drawn out.

In view of Pope Leo's present condition of health it is stated that some of the Powers have already signified their wishes regarding the succession. France, Belgium and Portugal favoring Cardinal Paroche, the Vicar-General of the Pope, while Spain, Austria and Russia support Cardinal Vanutelli, the Prefect of the Congregational Index.

THEY HAD A SNAP.

Four Men Have Been Making Money Gathering Reeds on Land the Owner Thought Valueless.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—For many years Justice W. P. Smith of Park Ridge, N. J., has owned a piece of swamp land near Island Park that he would have given away. It develops that for three years four men have been annually making \$1,000 each by cutting reeds from the land and selling them to New York merschaum pipe makers at 15 cents a pound. Justice Smith proposes to go into the business now himself that he has made the discovery.

The four men were in partnership, but disagreed over a division of the profits, and, as a result, three of them were placed under arrest Thursday. Two of the men are Rudolph Pauls, employed in a pipe factory in this city, and Leopold Popper of Pearl River. The fourth man in the alleged deal is the informant, and he declares that during the past three years thousands of dollars' worth of reeds have been taken off the island. The defendants will have a hearing Monday.

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On behalf of the lead miners of the State he advocated an increase of duty on pig lead to 1½ cents per pound, and asked for a duty on lead ores, which would practically exclude Mexican ore from the American market.

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"The hand of poverty," said the Judge, "laid most heavily on the poor people of my district. In this district alone over 8,000 families were dispossessed, and they averaged at least four members each, making a total of over 32,000 homeless ones. I have never in all my experience seen so much suffering among the lower classes as within the year just ended. The statistics I have compiled show that the greatest suffering was in the East Side districts. When business is good and money is plentiful the landlord obtains a steady and usually profitable revenue."

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PNEUMATIC MAIL CHUTES.

TO CONNECT NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN POST-OFFICES.

THE TUBES OF CAST IRON.

Wonders of the New System to Be Put in Operation at an Early Day.

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The tubes will be of cast iron, in twelve-foot lengths. They must be bored to the exact diameter of 8 3/16 inches. The joints will be fitted to the greatest nicety and will be made airtight by a caulking of oakum and lead. The joints and interior of the pipes must be smooth and true, so as not to retard the carriers inside. Where there are sharp bends, as will be necessary to make the angles, the tubes will be of brass. In the basements of two offices at either end of the tubes will be air compressors, with the necessary piping and discharging apparatus. These air compressing engines will furnish the power which will carry the receptacles through the tubes. One tube will be used for outgoing and the other for incoming mails.

When filled with mail the carrier is placed in the tube and air from the compressor is forced in behind it. A pressure of six pounds to the square inch will carry the carrier between the two offices in three and one-half minutes. By increasing the pressure the speed will be correspondingly greater. The carriers may be dispatched at a headway of ten seconds. At this rate 216,000 letters can be sent each way every hour. All of the first and most of the second class mail will be sent through the tubes.

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CAPT. CHAPMAN OR THE SEELEYS.

WILL SUFFER FOR THAT OFF COLOR DANCE AT SHERRY'S.

ANNABELLE MOORE'S STORY.

She Told What Kind of a Performance She Had Been Asked to Give.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—What has been called the "trial" of Capt. Chapman of the Tenderloin went on to-day at Police Headquarters. The trial of the Captain might more appropriately be called a "trial of the Seeleys."

It is intended by the defense to prove that Capt. Chapman was justified in breaking in upon the bachelor dinner, now celebrated, which Herbert B. Seeley gave to his brother, Clinton B. Seeley, on the eve of Clinton's marriage.

Annabelle W. Moore was the first witness to-day. She is a very pretty girl, with a wealth of golden curls, and wonderfully beautiful eyes. She started her story by telling of her career as a dancer, and of the numerous cities in which she had danced. Coming down to the evening of the Seeley dinner she described how her manager, Mr. Lehman, had sent for her to make an engagement to dance at Sherry's that night for \$20.

She said: "I went to the manager, and he said it was for a party of 20 men. He asked me if I did high kicking. I said 'yes.' Mr. Phipps entered the office with another man. I told them what dances I did, and Mr. Phipps said, 'Yes, that is very good. We want something more. I want you to dance nude from the waist down.'"

"He said that 'Little Egypt' was going to dance as he wanted her to. I could not dance as he wanted her to. I said 'yes.' Then I said I would not do what they wanted. Mr. Phipps then asked me if I could not arrange to drop my thighs at the end of the dance, saying by that time the men would be so drunk that it would make no difference what I did."

"I got out of the office as well as I could. I went straight to my stepfather's office and told him I had been grossly insulted. I also told a Mr. Morris, a friend of mine, what had been asked of me. My father was terribly angry when he heard it, and swore and said hard things about what had been done."

The cross-examination by Col. James failed to shake her testimony, which was concluded as follows: "At 10:30 o'clock that night I went to Sherry's restaurant. I went there on my father's advice to tell Mr. Sherry what might occur at his place that night. I did not see Mr. Sherry, but I saw his manager. I told him what was going to happen at the dinner. He said: 'That is none of my business.'"

The testimony yesterday of Herbert Seeley, a self-contained young man, went to prove that the dinner was a very jolly affair, nothing more.

And the trial was jolly, too. It was an opera bouffe of a trial. Commissioner Grant presided and seemed to enjoy the testimony very much. Commissioner Parker managed to keep his face straight while he whispered legal advice to Mr. Grant.

Capt. Chapman sat twirling his thumb, the solemn figure in the feast of fun, the death's-head at the jolly banquet board.

There were lawyers for every one concerned, and every lawyer seemed pleased that he was there. William F. Howe put on a green eckle, which he called "the green," in honor of "Little Egypt," the dancer, whose precious reputation he was to defend. Capt. Chapman's lawyer, Mr. Hart, was absolutely overjoyed by his opportunity to shine.

Lawyers, soubrettes, witnesses, guarded in one room until they should be called to testify; men who were at the dinner, witnesses; men who provide vaudeville entertainments, witnesses, too, guarded in another room; the trial chamber thronged with a curious crowd; men who rushed out for sandwiches to stay their hunger and rushed in with the half-eaten sandwiches in their hands, grinning policemen, open-mouthed messengers carrying copy to the

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

The Weather Bureau forecasts are as follows:

Missouri: Fair till Monday night; variable winds.

Illinois: Fair till Monday night; west winds.

Arkansas: Fair; variable winds.

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

Marvin R. Cross Turns on the Woman Who Annoyed Him for 14 Years.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—For the past fourteen years wealthy Marvin R. Cross of Brooklyn has been harassed by a woman. As a means of the attainment of her purpose the woman has paraded a rosy-checked boy 13 years old, for whose support, Mr. Cross is responsible. In the face of these claims Mr. Cross has, he says, given thousands of dollars to Mrs. Roberts, and she is still clamoring; but Mr. Cross has refused to give any more. He has even caused Mrs. Roberts and her husband to be indicted, and the charge is conspiracy to defraud. She is the wife of Frank Roberts, a theatrical manager, and sued Mr. Cross for \$20,000 for support of herself and the child. Now she, in turn,

THE TOWN OF MINA IS A SNIP.

Tax Collector Findlay of Mina, N. Y., Burned His Own Barn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Roscoe Conkling Findlay, Tax Collector of Mina, Chautauque County, confessed to-day that he had converted a considerable sum of tax money to his own use. A few days ago Findlay was found unconscious in his barnyard, bleeding from a scalp wound in his left temple. After he had revived, he told how he had been assaulted by robbers, who had taken from him about \$200 that he had collected that day. The robbers had then, he said, fired his barn with a rifle and caused Findlay's arrest, resulting in the confession that he had fired his own property to cover up his delinquencies. The town of Mina is a snip.

IMPROVED HIS CITIZENSHIP.

SPANISH LAWYER'S SPEECH AT LOUIS SOMMELIAN'S TRIAL.

HE SCOFFED AT TREATIES.

Flea Made That the Accused Should Be Convicted to Suppress the Rebellion.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—The trial of Louis Sommelian, charged with conspiracy against the Spanish Government, was resumed this afternoon. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul-General for the United States, was not in attendance. A number of witnesses were examined, and the prosecuting attorney summed up the case for the Government. He said that the tribunal should accept as proven the evidence presented by the witness against the prisoner and impose a life sentence upon Sommelian. He recalled Sangulley's trial and said it was only a similar act of the same gross drama. In the one case the innocent soldier was apparently the chief character; in the other case the play centered about a common laboring man. Both, however, were working by dark and underhanded means for a common end.

He insisted that the law of 1821 did not apply. Sommelian, he continued, was not an American citizen. The law of 1821, he asserted, was not in force. Even though it should be admitted that the law was still in force, it should be overruled because it offered no guarantee and was not just in its effect. This was the law which the attorney for the defense claimed allowed six magistrates in the Tribunal instead of five. A request by the defendant for a tribunal thus constituted was yesterday denied by the court. The attorney for the prosecution asserted that the tribunal before which Sommelian had been tried was according to the treaty. It was claimed that Sommelian's trial made him notorious throughout the colony and instilled into the public mind and the necessity for the suppression of the rebellion required the conviction of the prisoner.

The prosecuting attorney then entered into Sommelian's family history. He said that Sommelian was a native of Spain and that since 1821 he had enrolled himself under the noble banner of the United States for the purpose of conspiracy against the Spanish Government. He repudiated the proofs and the documents drawn from him and American Notes. Public, claiming that they were without force and not binding in Spain. He called Key West a filibustering station, and claimed that many of the naturalized Cuban-Americans were spurious citizens, with foreign and alien naturalization papers.

In conclusion he urged that Sommelian was entitled to no consideration, that he had committed one of the most serious offenses against the Spanish Government, and he urged the tribunal to condemn the prisoner. The attorney for the defense will address the tribunal on Monday next.

La Lucha, commenting on Senor Morel's suggestion that diplomacy should assist the military forces in bringing about the pacification of the island, says that the pacification means intervention on the part of the Washington authorities and that this would be unacceptable to all true Spaniards. Besides, the newspaper claims, the rebels would not accept any terms except absolute independence, which is what they are fighting for unless Senor Morel has succeeded in making the Cuban Junta at New York. The newspaper thinks things might be different.

The same newspaper indulges in scathing remarks and bitterly attacks the government for granting a title to Juancho Rabel, leader of the Reformist party. It is asserted that Rabel is a man of no honor and that he cannot for one moment be compared with Montoro, who was accorded a similar title. Rabel is described as a man of strong personality and remarkable ability.

Following instructions received from their papers, Eduardo Pena and Domingo Blanco, correspondents of the Madrid Heraldo and Imparcial will leave tomorrow for Porto Rico on the Spanish mail steamer.

The official prints the following appointments: Gen. Gonzales Munoz, Chief of Staff; Gen. Lemo, Noron, Chief of the Police; Gen. Bosch, Military Commander of Havana and the suburbs.

MADRID PAPERS SCORED.

Cuban Journal Condemns Their Attacks on Gen. Weyler.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 9.—Copies of the Voz De Cuba received here show that that newspaper recently published an extra adding all loyal Spaniards not to buy the Madrid papers. The article made that Weyler have a tendency to do him more harm than the other papers. The Patria and El Porvenir of New York.

Several young men who recently joined the insurgents in Cuba have been reported as having been burned out of their houses owing to the recent orders from the Government. Many of the homes of patriots, many of these persons were unable to save even their clothing.

Mothers are carrying their babies in their arms and are without food and resting places. Old gray-headed men and women are hardly able to move owing to the prolonged period of suffering and many of them will probably starve to death.

The sugar plantations of Hormiguero, Parque, Alto, and other places in the district, have received orders to suspend the grinding of cane until they hope to commence again on January 12.

The colony of El Tonio near Espananza has been burned by the insurgents, and the destruction of property is reported as being very extensive.

A large number of huts in the vicinity of San Felipe were burned on the night of January 5, and the people who were there were left destitute and homeless.

The destruction to property going on seems to be especially serious in the section of the country between Gona and Tumadara.

Captain General Weyler, as well as the Insurgents in the vicinity of San Antonio de Las Vegas has absolutely prohibited the country people from carrying vegetables, milk and all manner of food products.

ON TO HAVANA.

Gomez Marching Toward City With a Dynamite Gun.

OUR GREATEST CLEARING SALE.

More superb values are brought forward for this week's trade.

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

To make room for arriving importations is in progress. As usual, the qualities are only such as Barr's can guarantee, the prices lower than ever.

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BIG BUSINESS IN ST. LOUIS BANKS.

CLEARANCES FOR LAST WEEK BROKE THE RECORD.

ACCESS OF NEW DEPOSITORS.

Loss of Faith in Chicago Institutions Has Increased Confidence In St. Louis.

The reputation gained by St. Louis banks for stability is bringing them the business of merchants and smaller banks which have been withdrawn from Chicago on account of the alarming number of bank failures there and in the Northwest in the last few weeks.

This is shown by the report of the St. Louis Clearing-house Association for the week ending yesterday.

It breaks all records of the association since it was established in 1883.

During the period of the panic, when banks all over the country were going under, every bank in St. Louis came bravely through the storm. The conservative methods of St. Louis bankers and the solid backing on which the banks operated prevented even temporary embarrassment breaking any of them. St. Louis stood alone among the great cities of the country, uninjured by the disaster all around her.

She is now reaping some of the benefits of the reputation she made then.

Some days ago President C. W. Bullen of the National Bank of the Republic in an interview in the Post-Dispatch on the numerous bank failures predicted that they would shortly result in depositors transferring their balances to St. Louis.

The weekly report of the St. Louis Clearing-house Association, eclipsing the best record made in the twenty-four years and showing an increase of little less than 25 per cent over last year, indicates that the transferring of balances to St. Louis has already begun.

The report shows clearances from Monday to Saturday, inclusive, of \$2,579,462. During the corresponding week of 1896, the clearances were \$2,068,025. The increase this year was \$511,437, or 24.7 per cent.

The best previous record was \$2,967,856, during the week from June 2 to 8, 1895. That was \$2,681,546 less than for last week.

Over the week ending Jan. 2, 1897, with clearances amounting to \$2,579,462, the increase was \$10,238,781.

Then the Clearing-house report was passed on "Change" it created a mild sensation. The grand showing it made for St. Louis was at once a source of pride and a source of admiration to those familiar with conditions being that Mr. Bullen's prediction was being fulfilled.

The suggestion was first made that the fact that the United States Sub-Treasury now clears through the St. Louis Clearing-house Association was a source of pride for the increase. Investigation disproved this. Manager Edward Chase of the Clearing House Association stated that the increase amounted to but \$100,000 during the week.

This becoming known, the only conclusion remaining, leaving out of consideration clearances and transactions in money alone, was that a vast improvement in the general business of the banks due to the transfer by depositors' balances from Chicago and the Northwest, was the cause of the remarkable increase.

Manager Chase of the Clearing House said yesterday:

"To account for a portion of the increase the monthly settlements on 'Change' made some difference. The clearances were \$1,000,000 on Monday and \$1,000,000 on Tuesday, however, explains only a portion of the increase. The tax collections, which are included this week, make some difference. That is, however, explains only a portion of the increase. The tax collections, which are included this week, make some difference. That is, however, explains only a portion of the increase.

My opinion is that it is somewhat owing to financial transactions, such as the transfer of loans, rather than to general business.

Mr. Chase, however, explained that his observation was entirely from within the Clearing-house, and that he had no knowledge of what passed through the hands of the banks.

A majority of the banks attributed the showing made by the Clearing House report to an improvement in the general business, a term used in contradistinction to financial transactions, or more transfer of loans and deposits.

Mr. Hutchinson, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, president of the St. Louis Clearing House Association, said that as far as his business was concerned, the increase in clearances, or clearing from day to day, was not unusual.

W. H. Thompson, Cashier of the Farmers' Bank, who is Chairman of the Committee of Managers, practically President of the Clearing House Association, said that he had been too busy during the week to consider the increase in clearances, and hence could not venture upon any explanation.

Assistant William H. Thompson of the National Bank of Commerce stated that it was difficult to judge whether financial transactions or general business explained the increase.

"I believe, though, from the prevailing conditions," said Thompson, "that the increase is due to general business transactions, and is an indication of the improvement in the general business and not what are known as financial transactions."

Frederick W. Biehlberg, President of the Fourth National Bank, stated that at his bank clearances were about a million a day, and that his business was not particularly affected by the increase in clearances.

The Sub-treasury, which has been clearing through the association long enough for the effect to be felt, and I do not think that the tax collections would make a sufficient difference to explain the increase."

One of the bankers, with a theory of his own, but who had not sufficiently informed himself to permit the use of his name, said this to say:

"The City Collector probably had \$200,000 during the week in tax collections, which would go a good way toward accounting for the increase in clearances. It is a thing like the present, when money is plentiful and there is little demand for it, the banks instead of demanding settlements from the business community, are clearing from day to day where the checks are against banks that are well known."

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THE '97 GIRLIE.

SHE'S GOING TO BE ALL BRILLIANTLY
ENDOWED WITH ENDLESS GRACES:
MOST ARTLESS IN HER WITHERS,
BEDECKED IN FILMY LACES:
ALL TEEMING OVER WITH LIVELINESS
WITH TRESSES SOFT AND CURLY:
A SIGHT FOR EYES TO FEAST UPON,
THE '97 GIRLIE!



SHE'S GOING TO BE ALL COUNTRY
WITH CHEEKS LIKE TWIN RED ROSES
SHE'S GOING TO FLIRT MOST SNEAKINGLY
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A VISION OF SWEET RADIANCE,
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YOU MUST HAVE GUESSED IT EARLY:
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THE '97 GIRLIE!
BERTRAM A. MARBURGH.

MISS LEONARD'S DIAMOND RING.

IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Miss Clay Robbed of Her Purse at Tenth and Morgan Streets.

Miss Lucy Clay, bookkeeper at the American Teachers' Bureau, 915 Locust street, was robbed of her purse by a negro highwayman on Tenth street, just south of Morgan, at 8 o'clock Saturday morning. She lives at 913 North Seventeenth street. Going to work, she walked down Franklin street to Tenth street, where she usually meets young lady friends who walk south with her.

She was earlier than usual Saturday and turned south toward Locust street alone. After passing the alley north of Morgan street she felt a tug at her elbow and turned laughing to greet her friends. Instead, she faced a burly negro who was lunging away at the purse she held in her right hand.

She did not scream, but the more he pulled the tighter she held on. Finally she let go. He ran north with her purse containing \$15.

Then Evans screamed. A dozen men came to her assistance. Officer O'Leary among them. They gave chase, and the policeman sent him on his return. The highwayman, at Tenth and Carr streets he ran plump into Policeman Burke's arms. At the Fourth District station he gave the name of George Anderson. His victim, Miss Evans, was perfectly cool about the matter. When the crowd started after Evans she went on her way. "Of course, I was frightened," she said. "I held on to my purse instinctively, but I didn't think to scream until he had secured it."

COLD-HEARTED SOUBRETTE.

Frank Roberts Followed Madge Douglas from New York in Vain.

Frank Roberts' adoration of pretty 15-year-old Madge Douglas, soubrette in "The County Fair," which closed the week at Havill's last night, led him to travel with the company from city to city for several weeks. When he discovered Friday that his pining was in vain he did not kill himself. He simply packed his grip and went back to the friends of his wealthy New York parents.

Madge plays the part of Toga in "The County Fair," and it was while on the stage on Roberts' first say and adored her. He tried to make appointments with her, but her older sister, who travels with the company, objected.

When the company left New York he took the same train, and at each performance of the company since then he has occupied a box and in tell the young lady that he loved her.

COXEY'S CONFERENCE.

Commonwealthers Will Meet at the Lindell Hotel on Tuesday.

Next Tuesday, at 10 a. m., in the Lindell Hotel, "Gen. Jacob S. Coxey, of commonwealth fame, will call his conference to order. After an opening prayer a permanent organization will be effected, followed by oratory.

Among the subjects discussed will be the "Wrecking of the People's Party," "What to Be Done About It" and "The True American." Gen. Coxey will submit some remarks on the non-interest bond plan, and Carl Browne will illustrate a silver with large colored cartoons.

The Lincoln Club is making preparations for a grand entertainment to be held on Lincoln's birthday, February 12. Cal. Dick Johnson, one of the speakers, will read a paper on the Lincoln Centennial. An effort will be made to secure the presence of the most prominent orators of the country.

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IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Miss Clay Robbed of Her Purse at Tenth and Morgan Streets.

Miss Lucy Clay, bookkeeper at the American Teachers' Bureau, 915 Locust street, was robbed of her purse by a negro highwayman on Tenth street, just south of Morgan, at 8 o'clock Saturday morning. She lives at 913 North Seventeenth street. Going to work, she walked down Franklin street to Tenth street, where she usually meets young lady friends who walk south with her.

She was earlier than usual Saturday and turned south toward Locust street alone. After passing the alley north of Morgan street she felt a tug at her elbow and turned laughing to greet her friends. Instead, she faced a burly negro who was lunging away at the purse she held in her right hand.

She did not scream, but the more he pulled the tighter she held on. Finally she let go. He ran north with her purse containing \$15.

Then Evans screamed. A dozen men came to her assistance. Officer O'Leary among them. They gave chase, and the policeman sent him on his return. The highwayman, at Tenth and Carr streets he ran plump into Policeman Burke's arms. At the Fourth District station he gave the name of George Anderson. His victim, Miss Evans, was perfectly cool about the matter. When the crowd started after Evans she went on her way. "Of course, I was frightened," she said. "I held on to my purse instinctively, but I didn't think to scream until he had secured it."

COLD-HEARTED SOUBRETTE.

Frank Roberts Followed Madge Douglas from New York in Vain.

Frank Roberts' adoration of pretty 15-year-old Madge Douglas, soubrette in "The County Fair," which closed the week at Havill's last night, led him to travel with the company from city to city for several weeks. When he discovered Friday that his pining was in vain he did not kill himself. He simply packed his grip and went back to the friends of his wealthy New York parents.

Madge plays the part of Toga in "The County Fair," and it was while on the stage on Roberts' first say and adored her. He tried to make appointments with her, but her older sister, who travels with the company, objected.

When the company left New York he took the same train, and at each performance of the company since then he has occupied a box and in tell the young lady that he loved her.

COXEY'S CONFERENCE.

Commonwealthers Will Meet at the Lindell Hotel on Tuesday.

Next Tuesday, at 10 a. m., in the Lindell Hotel, "Gen. Jacob S. Coxey, of commonwealth fame, will call his conference to order. After an opening prayer a permanent organization will be effected, followed by oratory.

Among the subjects discussed will be the "Wrecking of the People's Party," "What to Be Done About It" and "The True American." Gen. Coxey will submit some remarks on the non-interest bond plan, and Carl Browne will illustrate a silver with large colored cartoons.

The Lincoln Club is making preparations for a grand entertainment to be held on Lincoln's birthday, February 12. Cal. Dick Johnson, one of the speakers, will read a paper on the Lincoln Centennial. An effort will be made to secure the presence of the most prominent orators of the country.

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DEAD!

The Person That Has Never Heard of

"SIRE MEND!"

THE GREAT MEXICAN RUBBER

CEMENT!

It mends everything in a minute!

It mends Bicycle Tires instantaneously!

It mends Leather Belting stronger than rivets or lacing and is far more lasting!

It mends Bric-a-Brac, Crockery, Furniture, Leather, Rubber, AND MENDS FOR SURE.

25c BIG FAT STICK.

DEALERS HAVE IT.

No bottle or brush to soil the hands.

TAKE NOTICE—If your dealer has not received it yet, we will send by mail on receipt of price, 25c.

GOOD AGENTS AND SALESMEN WANTED EVERYWHERE.

ADDRESS DEPARTMENT L,

MONTREY CHEMICAL CO.

Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. BOYD WON'T GIVE THE NAMES.

EXPLAINS WHY HE GENERALIZES ON THE SCHOOL BOARD.

INFORMATION MAY BE USED.

Civic Federation President Intimates That He Doesn't Want to Show His Hand.

Dr. W. W. Boyd, President of the Civic Federation, was asked by a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday to name the corrupt members of the School Board.

He was explained to the reverend doctor that the School Board ring was making capital out of the fact that the charges of the Federation were general, not specific, and while actually and professedly aimed at a coterie of members, were cast aspersions upon the innocent as well as the guilty.

Especially it was pointed out to Dr. Boyd that his statement, quoted as made, at a meeting of the Twelfth Ward branch Friday night, that evidence was so abundant, and some of the directors to the penitentiary, was causing many to demand that the identity of the guilty be made known for the good of the community.

"I am not prepared to furnish a list of the corrupt members," Dr. Boyd said. "There are some whom I would name without hesitation, but there are others who should be included in the list concerning whose evidence is not complete. I would desire, if I named the corrupt members, to furnish a complete list, containing the names of all who are guilty."

"Upon the facts which were discovered during Mr. A. L. Berry's injunction suit, brought out in the depositions, and others that have never been published, besides others," Dr. Boyd said.

"Are you willing to state what the facts are?"

"No. They are facts actually even to those published by the Post-Dispatch in its account of what was going on between certain members of the board and a heating contractor while Mr. Berry's suit was pending."

"What would be the occasion for their use?"

"If the measure for the reform of the School Board system is defeated in the election, it is probable that the members of the board will be re-elected. It is for their future use in the event that it is necessary to proceed in the future."

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GOV. STEPHENS'
INAUGURATION.ELABORATE PREPARATIONS FOR
THE EVENT MONDAY.

SENATOR LANCASTER'S BILLS.

Important Legislation Bearing on Local
Affairs Which He Hopes
to Put Through.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 9.—The crowd of people congregating here from the four corners of Missouri on account of the opening of the Legislature is gradually dispersing. Disappointed place hunters are leaving for their homes and there is a general settling down to business. The prospect for the enactment of some good laws is bright.

Chief among the immediate pending events is the inauguration of Gov.-elect Stephens, which will take place at noon Monday. The Joint House and Senate Committees appointed to make inaugural arrangements is at work. The committee is composed of Senators Lancaster, Goodknight and Anderson, and Representatives Avery, Piper and Trullitt. The inaugural reception will be held at the Governor's Mansion Monday night. There will be an elaborate musical programme. Gov.-elect Stephens announces a welcome for everybody, and the event is not limited to invitations. Mrs. William J. Stone, wife of the retiring Governor, and Mrs. Paul Moore, wife of Gov. Stephens' secretary, will be prominent among those who assist Mrs. Stephens in receiving the guests. It is announced that the punch bowl will not be in evidence at the Stephens inaugural reception.

The programme for the inauguration of



MRS. W. J. STONE.

Gov. Stephens will be as follows: There will be a joint session of the two bodies in the hall of the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock Monday, Jan. 11. It will be presided over by the President of the Senate, Governor-elect Stephens will be met at the office of the Secretary of State by Lieutenant-Governor-elect August H. Bolte, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, the Joint Committee of Record, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Schools, Railroad Commissioners and the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House. They will proceed to the office of the Governor, where they will be joined by the Governor of the State, William J. Stone, and will then proceed to the House of Representatives in the following order:

First—Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House.
Second—Committee of Escort of the Senate and House.
Third—Members of the Supreme Court.
Fourth—State officers.
Fifth—Lieutenant-Governor-elect August



PAUL B. MOORE.

H. Bolte and Lieutenant-Governor John B. O'Meara.
Sixth—Governor-elect Lon V. Stephens and Governor William J. Stone.
Seventh—Mrs. Lon V. Stephens and Mrs. W. J. Stone.
The oath will be administered to Governor Stephens by Chief Justice Barclay of the Supreme Court.

It is expected that the House and Senate committees will be announced early in the week—probably not later than Thursday. As the personnel of the committees has much to do with the passage or defeat of bills, there is necessarily much anxiety.

Senator Lancaster of St. Louis is particularly active in the introduction of legislation. His amendment to the election laws will, it is believed, be adopted. One vital point of the proposed amendment is the proposition to strike out the ballot numbers so that in the event of a contest necessitating the opening of the ballot

boxes there will be no way of knowing who voted a given ballot. This is intended to prevent the possibility of coercion or intimidation.

"The amendment I propose would have saved the Democratic party thousands of votes in the last election," said Senator Lancaster to the Post-Dispatch correspondent.

Another amendment is to keep the polls open until 7 o'clock p. m., for the benefit of workmen, who find it inconvenient to reach the polls at an earlier hour. There is also a provision to increase the pay of election judges and clerks from \$3 to \$5 per day, but this increase in expense is more than offset by the striking out of the third day of registration, leaving only two. Senator Lancaster says that two days' time is sufficient for registration, and he estimates that by striking out the third day, at least \$6,000 in expense will be saved.

"I am opposed to giving the judiciary executive or legislative power," said Senator Lancaster, "and that is why I have introduced measures having that end in view."

Along that line, the St. Louis Democrat Senator has several bills already introduced, and others of like nature will follow. The Lancaster bills are of particular

MRS. C. E. LEONARD OF BOONVILLE,
Sister of Mrs. Lon V. Stephens.

interest to St. Louis, City. They propose to relieve the Circuit Judges of the power to appoint stenographers, jury commissioners and janitors. Senator Lancaster would have the stenographers and jury commissioners appointed by the Governor and the janitors by the Mayor of the city.

"When the judiciary has executive or leg-

islative duties imposed upon it, it brings the judiciary too close to the mire of politics," declared the St. Louis Senator, "and I am certain the Judges would be glad to be relieved of the responsibility of appointments which do not properly belong to them."



CHARLES W. GREEN.

A License Commissioner for St. Louis is another measure championed by Senator Lancaster. The Commissioner is to collect all licenses other than dramshop licenses. "The idea of this," explained the Senator, "is to induce a more thorough collection of the revenue. Under the present rule the city collector is unable to gather in all that is due, and in my opinion the creation of a Commissioner's office is very necessary. I talked with the Comptroller about it, and he endorsed the proposition. I am satisfied that under this bill there would be double the amount of collections. I notice that some member of the City Council has introduced a proposition somewhat similar. I think the office belongs to the State rather than the city, inasmuch as the State is concerned to some extent in the revenue."

Senator Lancaster proposes to have the Legislature redistrict the city in Senatorial and Representative districts instead of having that power vested in the Circuit Courts. This is in line with the policy to relieve the judiciary of duties belonging to other departments of government.

Saturday in Jefferson City is a dull day. Many of the legislators go to their homes to spend Sunday and a wave of quiet prevails. Those of the statesmen remaining here for Sunday are trying to get even on sleep, there having been much to keep them awake of nights during the past week.

Senator Vest called on Gov. Stone in the Capitol Building shortly before leaving for the East and was warmly welcomed. For several minutes the two Missouri statesmen engaged in social conversation.

Charles P. Higgins of St. Louis is here looking after the appointment of Excess Commissioners. Friends of Higgins claim that his appointment is a certainty.

WHILE DEATH
WHISKED BY.PROF. NIPHER'S EXPERIMENT
WITH A LIGHTNING EXPRESS.

WAS TESTING WIND PRESSURE.

How It Feels to Stand Eighteen Inches
From a Train Moving Fifty
Miles an Hour.

"How does it feel to stand eighteen inches from a train going fifty miles an hour?" There is one man in St. Louis who has been there. He is Prof. Francis E. Nipher of Washington University. He made the experiment in the interest of science during the past week.

He has only a few bruises to remind him of the ordeal.

To Prof. Nipher's scientific mind there is

nothing wonderful in the fact that he should have placed his life in jeopardy to verify one of his pet theories.

He was trying to figure out the wind pressure exerted by swiftly moving bodies. The swiftest thing he could find on earth was a fast express and he got as close to it as he could so as to get the full benefit of the wind pressure.

He came near experiencing the effects of wheel pressure, but he doesn't mind that, because he found out what he wanted to know.

Prof. Nipher's harrowing experiment was made last Monday near Louisiana, Mo., on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern road.

The professor's pet hobby is wind pressure. He has made the wind and its effects a lifelong study, and has for years been making tests which have been watched with a great deal of interest by constructing engineers, railroad experts and meteorologists everywhere, while his treatises on the subject are among the best to be found in scientific libraries.

He makes frequent trips out of the city for the purpose of testing the pressure exerted by the wind at various velocities. An extremely high wind cannot be encountered frequently, so Prof. Nipher gets on a fast train and raises the wind, which is practically the same thing. The backward rush of air around a train going 60 miles an hour has the same effect as the wind blowing at the same rate would have.

Prof. Nipher noticed that when his recording instrument was held close to the side of the train there was a smaller pressure than that recorded when the instrument was extended five or six feet from the car. He concluded that the air near the car must be carried forward with the train.

It was to test the accuracy of this conclusion that he made his startling experiment.

This is his account of the test as told a Post-Dispatch reporter:

"I had been out along the line and was walking back to Louisiana, when I saw a fast express coming down the track. The thought flashed over me that here was the chance of my life to test the wind effect close to a train.

"I was just opposite a railroad coal bin. There was a small post in front of the bin. I grasped it with my back to the track and leaned back until I was not more than eighteen inches from the rail.

"As the train approached I found myself speculating as to its speed. I never reached a conclusion, for when the train was apparently fifty feet from me a strange thing happened. The train faded out of sight. I had a confused notion that I was being hit repeatedly about the body. How I held on to the post I do not know, for I did not know there was a post there. I was conscious of nothing but quick sharp blows about the body.

"When I at last gained full consciousness the train was out of sight. If I were placed on the witness stand I could not have sworn that I passed me. I was still clinging to the post and continued to do so for several minutes.

"The first thought that struck me was that I had been foolish. Then there came to me a terrible realization of the danger to which I had exposed myself. I found myself calculating in how many different ways I might have been killed.

"Thoughts crowded in on me so fast that I was seized with a fear that I was going mad. I thought what might have happened had the suction of the train pulled my feet from under me. Then I had a mental picture of myself going over backwards and plunging head first under the wheels. I calculated how many wheels would have passed over me. I imagined

what might have happened had the train jumped the track and rolled over on me.

"How long this state of mind lasted I cannot tell, but I was never so horrified in the face of actual danger as I was when standing by that little post after all possibility of danger had passed.

"I have had three other narrow escapes from death, but none of them had such an effect on me. On one occasion while driving, my feet were entangled in the lines and I fell under the buggy. The horse ran away and dragged me two blocks. On that occasion I was vaguely conscious that something was being done to me.

"Another time I was at a fire and had just stepped off the pavement when a wall fell, killing several people and almost catching me. I was mentally stunned for an instant, but went right to work helping the victims.

"The only time I ever had a sensation anything like the one that followed the passage of the train was just after receiving a heavy electrical shock from a battery of Leyden gas. I was experimenting in the class room and a accidentally discharged a battery of six of the jars. As on this occasion I was unconscious for a brief period, though I remained on my feet. When I regained consciousness I began to figure the horrible things that might have happened to me had the charge been stronger. The feeling was that I was exactly the same as the one that came over me after the train passed.

"I stood clinging to the post for some time before I found an explanation for the blows about the body which I felt while the train was passing. The blows, at least, were not imaginary, for there was about half a bushel of anthracite coal about my feet. This almost compensated for my terrible mental shock, for it proved that I had not overestimated the forward impetus given the air close to a fast moving train. The coal had been picked up from the bin and carried along with the train and close to it until I stopped it. It was altogether an experiment which I would not care to make a second time."

Prof. Nipher has since learned that the train passed the coal bin at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

"While the Professor has no desire to make another close range personal test of wind pressure, he is preparing for a series of experiments which will be watched with interest by scientists everywhere."

A fast train will be used, but Prof. Nipher will be on it, not alongside of it. He expects to obtain results which will revolutionize existing methods of computing wind pressure.

The experiments will be the most thorough of the kind ever made, though Prof. Nipher has been working on the same lines for a number of years. He has had several difficulties to contend with, but believes he will overcome them during his coming tests.

Wind pressure is one of the most difficult problems to be solved in all kinds of construction work. It is an element that must be taken into consideration in erecting buildings and bridges, and must be figured to a nicety to insure the safety of sky scrapers.

Prof. Nipher believes that the formulas now used by builders and engineers are faulty. He hopes to remedy the defects in the present basis of wind calculation and to obtain new formulas of great practical value.

"I expect," he said to a Post-Dispatch reporter, "to get more accurate estimates of wind pressure at various velocities than have ever been obtained. Engineers and builders now use what are termed pressure boards. A pressure board is usually about three feet square and made of light wood. There is a spring and a scale at the back. It is placed facing the wind and the pressure is computed from the reading on the scale.

"All calculations now used are based on results obtained from experiments with these boards. These calculations are necessarily faulty because there is always an exhaust behind the board; that is the air passes around the board and there is practically a vacuum behind it. There is no such exhaust behind the wall of a building. The interior of a building is filled with air. The exhaust, instead of being behind the wall facing the wind, is on the other side of the building.

"In my experiments I will do away entirely with this exhaust. The apparatus I use is comparatively simple. In my previous experiments I have projected a pressure collector from the car window. This collector is a small metal cylinder. The end turned against the wind is open. The other end is connected by a rubber tube to the top of an airtight cylinder containing water. Another rubber tube leads from the bottom of the water cylinder and connects with a graduated glass tube. The pressure of the wind without forces up the column of water in the glass tube inside the car.

"The exact pressure of the wind when the car is going at any speed can be determined from the readings on the tube. The pressure required to raise a column of water a given height is known. By taking the readings on the tube at a known velocity and applying the known mathematical formula, the exact pressure can be obtained.

"When the car runs, say forty miles an hour, the conditions are the same as if the car stood still and the wind blew in the opposite direction at the same rate.

"In making the experiments the pressure at different distances from the car is obtained by placing the pressure collector at different distances from the car.

"Heretofore I had no means of determining the exact speed of the train when a given reading was taken, so that my results were not mathematically correct. In making my next series of experiments I shall have a Boyer's speed recorder attached to the car. It is the one thing needed to make my results absolutely accurate. I am having a recorder made especially for the purpose.

"In making my experiments hereafter I shall extend the rod carrying the pressure collector through the car roof instead of from the window. The results will be the same and there will not be so much danger of breaking the rod through contact with telegraph poles, bridges or passing trains.

"The experiments will be of great value for three purposes. As I have said, it will enable builders to calculate accurately the wind pressure a wall will withstand.

"It will be of great value to railroads. It will determine exactly the air pressure at different distances from a moving train and will show at what distance from the train the so-called suction might be fatal or dangerous to people or animals along the track. This matter of suction often enters into damage suits in cases where people are

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3000 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Colored Border Hemstitched Swiss Scalloped Embroidered and Venetian Lace Edge Handkerchiefs, regular price 10c, 12c and 15c, choice Monday.... 5c

Umbrellas.

1000-26-Inch Silk Gloria Umbrellas, with natural loop and crook handles, regular price \$1.39 and \$1.50, choice Monday.... 75c

Jewelry.

25 gross Ladies' Gold Plated Set Rings, manufacturer's entire sample line, set with 2, 3 and 4 stones, regular price 50c, choice Monday.... 15c

10 gross Ladies' Solid Gold Set Rings, set with emeralds, garnets, rhinestones and pearls, regular price \$1.50 and \$2.00, choice Monday.... 39c

Soap.

2000 three-pound bars Imported White Castle Soap, regular price 30c bar, Monday, per bar.... 15c

SONNENFELD'S 419-421 NORTH BROADWAY. SONNENFELD'S

drawn under the wheels or hurled against the cars.

The experiments will be valuable, too, in correcting anemometers or wind recording instruments used in observatories. The readings of these instruments are now

incorrect. Atmospheric conditions in the rooms where they are kept affect them. There is also an exhaust behind each van of arm of the instrument, which is not now taken into consideration.

"My experiments will make it possible to

determine just how much of the force that makes the anemometer revolve is due to the wind pressure and how much is due to other causes."

Prof. Nipher says it will take him a month to prepare for his experiments. The experiments themselves will consume the same length of time. The railroads are deeply interested in his researches. The Illinois Central has offered to place a special train at his disposal for an entire month.

He will probably accept the offer and make the tests on the Illinois Central main line between Chicago and Cairo. At the conclusion of his experiments Prof. Nipher will write a book on the subject, which will be published by the St. Louis Academy of Science, of which he is a prominent member.

WAS SINGLE FOR 22 YEARS.

He Never Thought of Securing a Divorce Until He Met the Handsome Widow Kennedy.

After having been deserted by his wife for 22 years, Jesse Barnes secured a divorce Saturday, that he might be free to marry the woman who now reigns over his affections. Within 30 minutes after Judge Valliant had untied the first knot, Barnes and his prospective bride were standing side by side in the marriage license office waiting for the clerk to issue the document which would enable them to be made one. In his petition for divorce Barnes had stated that he married his wife, Mary, in Versailles, Ind., on Christmas day, 1871. All went well until the fall of 1873, and then Mary left. She never returned to her husband.

Barnes bore it in silence until he met Mrs. Sarah E. Kennedy, a widow, who conducts a boarding house in East St. Louis.

Then Mr. Barnes said he wanted a divorce. It is quite possible that at the same time he said something to Mrs. Kennedy, for there was no hitch in the proceedings after the divorce was granted Saturday.

Mrs. Kennedy was in the court room as a witness for Barnes, to testify to his good character, but was not needed. When Judge Valliant heard Barnes' story of almost a lifetime spent in loneliness he granted the divorce without further ado.

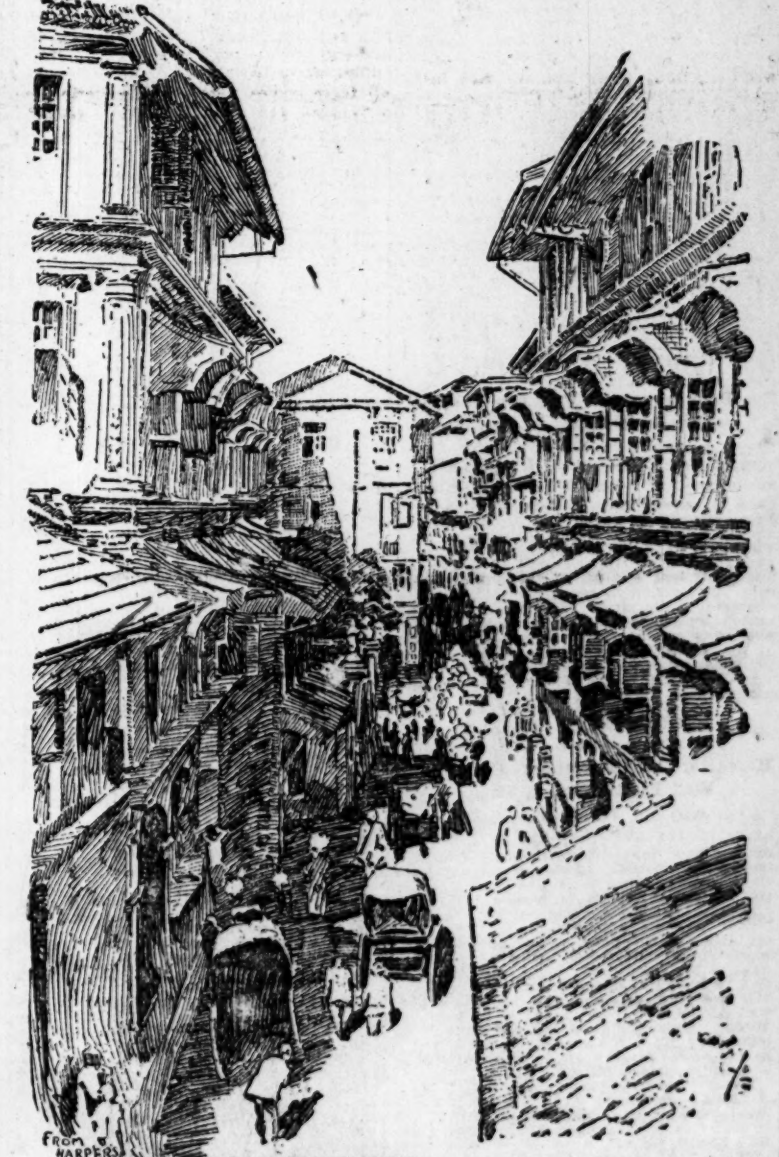
Barnes walked out of the court room, his matrimonial shackles off, and Mrs. Kennedy on his arm. They secured the license without even waiting for the divorce papers to be made out, and started at once on a search for a Justice of the Peace.

CHINESE FRAUDS.

Common Laborers Are Being Admitted as Merchants.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Chinese Inspector J. T. Scharf, who for some time has been investigating alleged irregularities in the customs office in Newark in the making out of papers admitting Chinamen to this country, claims he has secured evidence to warrant him in making a strong report to the Treasury Department. He will charge that Chinese laundrymen and laborers are admitted to this country on papers made out in the local office for merchants. Henry W. Eigner is the collector, but the report will exonerate him from all blame, as the business has been entirely through his deputy, Samuel H. Bowman. The inspector says the collector is an honest man that never misleads any one.

He further declares that Deputy Bowman has issued papers on which Chinamen were regularly admitted into this country. Whether it was done through carelessness or ignorance, he claims, makes no difference, as the Treasury Department does not excuse its officers for mistakes made in this way. The law requires, the inspector says, that admission papers must be signed by two reputable white men who know the Chinaman to be admitted to be a merchant. The inspector said there are cases where white men were paid \$25 apiece by Chinamen for signing their papers.



BOMBAY—A STREET IN THE NATIVE QUARTER.

The plague which has caused 325,000 people to leave Bombay and is killing hundreds daily, is identical with a malady which has raged repeatedly in Asiatic countries in epidemic form in the last eighteen centuries, and with the "Black Death" which ravaged Europe in the Middle Ages. It has also reaped a terrible harvest in Egypt and Libya. This disorder is marked by a sudden attack of high fever, the patient's temperature rising to 104 degrees, or even higher, and is attended with headache, thirst and stupor, which rapidly advance to a state of coma. Death often occurs within twenty-four hours of the first manifestation, although the average run of the disease in a fatal case is about two days. Between twelve and twenty-four hours after the beginning of the attack a glandular swelling, hard and tender to the touch, usually appears in the groin, armpit or neck, most frequently in the groin. These characteristic tumors, or buboes, give to the malady one of its familiar names. Sometimes death overtakes the victim before the swellings appear. In other cases the tumors suppurate, especially if the patient lives beyond the second or third day. Suppuration is usually regarded as a promising sign. The most powerful of the various influences that promote the spread of the plague is uncleanliness. It invariably breaks out in those quarters of a city where the dwellings are overcrowded and surrounded by filth. The illustration shows how favorable are the conditions presented in Bombay, with its narrow and crowded streets. The bubonic plague appears to have been known in Syria, Egypt and Libya during Trojan's reign, early in the Christian era. But the first well-authenticated invasion of Europe did not occur until about 543-54, when it appeared in Constantinople and spread to Italy and Gaul. The next great inroad began about 1346, and proceeded, it is thought, from Tarary to the Crimea and Sicily, whence it reached pretty well over the continent and across into England. At irregular intervals for more than three centuries it swept this city and that with appalling havoc, reappearing again and again in the same spot. Among the most impressive death records of that period are the following: 147, Danzig, 80,000; 1466, Paris, 40,000; 1570, Moscow, 200,000; 1576, Venice, 70,000; 1656, Naples, 300,000 in five months, and 1664-65, London, 68,000 out of a population of 60,000, two-thirds of whom fled the city. During the sixteenth century China was "nearly depopulated" with the plague, it is said, while in the single year 1603 no less than 1,000,000 lives were lost in Egypt. Since the outbreak in Marseilles in 1720, when the deaths numbered from 40,000 to 60,000, the plague has receded toward the Bosphorus, and has scarcely been seen again in Europe except in that vicinity.

EMPLOYMENT GROPING.

A SPOT ON THE SUN

SEEMS TO ATTRACT ATTENTION.

BUT

A Little SPOT Cash

INVESTED IN....

P.-D. WANTS

WILL ATTRACT....

MORE Attention.

ANY DRUG STORE IN ST. LOUIS IS AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE POST-DISPATCH. THE POST-DISPATCH HAS THREE SPECIAL TELEPHONE LINES FOR HANDLING THIS BUSINESS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

20 words or less, 5c.

ACCOUNTANT—Wanted, a situation by a competent accountant; fine penman; familiar with practical office work of all kinds. Ad. L 230, this office.

APPRENTICE—Job printer; I want to learn the trade; age 18; wages no object. Ad. H. Wallace, 1820 Elm st.

BOOKKEEPER—Positively competent man, now holding responsible position, wishes to change to go with reliable home office, credit or financial man. Ad. G 256, this office.

BOY—Wanted, situation by boy of 19 in butcher shop; 6 years' experience. Ad. E. S. 2412 Midland st.

BOOKKEEPER—Position as bookkeeper, assistant or cashier wanted; 10 years' experience; thoroughly competent; home in any amount desired. Ad. M 255, this office.

BOY—Wanted, situation by colored boy, aged 19, as house or dining-room boy; can do most any kind of work; can give first-class refs. Call or send postal to 2232 Morgan st.

BOOKKEEPER—A young man of 18 wishes position as bookkeeper or to do office work. Ad. S 257, this office.

BLACKSMITH—Experienced blacksmith helper would like situation in carriage shop to finish trade; best of refs. W. B. Calhoun, 3038A Main st.

BOY—A boy of 18 years, can drive. Ad. W 206, this office.

BAKER—A bread and cake baker wants a position in a hotel or country town. Ad. O 201, this office.

BOY—Wanted, by a boy of 17, situation to drive bakery or butcher wagon, where he can board with employer. Ad. Arthur Borden, 2724½ Cass st.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, situation by bookkeeper, 15 years' experience; must have work for \$12 per month; best of references; must have work. Ad. P 294, this office.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, situation by good bookkeeper and expert at figures; best references; can make investment with reliable firm. Ad. W 204, this office.

BOY—Wanted, situation by an industrious colored boy of 17 years in private family or in office; refs. Ad. W. Johnson, 1421 S. Cardinal.

COACHMAN—Wanted, situation by coachman; thoroughly understands his business; city refs. 943 Lindell av.

CASHIER—Position as cashier in restaurant; can furnish security and references. Ad. K 253, this office.

COLLECTOR—Wanted, bills to collect on commission. Ad. H 207, this office.

CLERK—Wanted, position as shipping or bill clerk by young man of 22. W. R. Clement, 2325 Locust.

CLERK—A first-class bill and entry clerk wants situation; refs. Ad. L 250, this office.

COACHMAN—A young man would like to have a situation in private family as coachman; city refs. Ad. Williams, 2800 Locust.

COACHMAN—Wanted, situation by first-class English coachman; ten years' experience; best city references. Ad. D 200, this office.

COLLECTOR—Wanted, situation as collector or outside man by a young man, thoroughly acquainted in the city; have been in present position about 7 years; will take care of accounts on commission. Ad. G 200, this office.

COACHMAN—Wanted, situation as coachman or houseman; 4 years' experience; city references; colored. Ad. Lawrence Blackmore, 2737 Locust.

DRIVER—Wanted, to drive a stage wagon; understand driving; city refs. Ad. D 200, this office.

DRIVER—Wanted, situation by married man as driver; well acquainted around city and depot; steady and sober; can bring recommendations. Ad. N 207, this office.

DRIVER—SIT. Wanted, by a young man as driver or helper in grocery; 6 months' experience; can speak German or English. Ad. L 261, this office.

FIREMAN—Wanted, situation as fireman for steam boiler or furnace; 4 years' experience. Ad. H. Thibault, 1628 Midland st.

CAFETERIA—A waiter wants work; will work very reasonable. Ad. D 208, this office.

IF OUR work, mending, free, suits you, tell your friends; if not, tell us. Western Union Laundry, 1324 Easton av.

JOINER—Wanted, situation as an apprentice, as all-round wood working machine hand and joiner; also wishes to learn pattern making trade; will work cheap. Ad. V. Wheeler, 1430 N. 24th.

MAN—A man wants situation of some kind; can do light machine work in electricity and good many other things, or copper work. Ad. L. S. 2414 Potomac st.

MAN—Elderly man wishes employment; handy and willing; highly recommended. Ad. G. P. 2228 Washington st.

MAN—Wanted, by competent man with 8 hours and evenings; any kind of office work. Ad. N 248, this office.

MAN—Young Englishman, single, desires few hours of steady or occasional work in any office; steady and sober; will take care of accounts; Ad. P 250, this office.

MAN—Wanted, a situation by a young man, 18 years old, in wholesale house, or as collector. Ad. P 250, this office.

MILLER—At home and miller miller wants position, city or country; best of city references. Ad. M 258, this office.

MAN—Young man, 25, wants work at anything; handy with tools; work on board and clothes during winter; good refs. Ad. O 237, this office.

MAN—A young man wants work of any kind by day or week; heard at home and work cheap. 3718 Taylor av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

20 words or less, 5c.

MAN—Wanted, situation, by good colored man, with ticket broker. Address 4028 Fairfax av.

MAN—Experienced passenger man wants position with ticket broker. Jan. 1935 Academy av.

MAN—Young man, German, wishes work of any kind. Ad. D 255, this office.

MANAGER—Situation wanted as manager of clerk by a pharmacist; city and country experience. Ad. J. E. Brown, 580 E. 24th st., Alton, Ill.

MAN—Wanted, work by experienced, practical middle-aged man at paper-laying, painting or carpentering; work cheap. Ad. N 254, this office.

MAN—Wanted, situation by energetic young man in some business house; has had eight years' experience in railroad office as clerk and telegraph operator; good penman and well acquainted throughout Indiana and Illinois; best of references. Ad. O 256, this office.

MAN—Reliable young married man, good carpenter, all-around man, wants position; late with Hudson's; first-class refs.; work cheap; make himself generally useful. Ad. N 254, this office.

MAN—Bright young man, being at liberty, desires employment of any kind; has had experience as clerk and driver; No. 1 refs. Ad. E 293, this office.

MAN—An elderly man wants a home where he can make himself useful; is a mechanic in both wood and iron; can give good refs.; object a home, not wages. Ad. G 255, this office.

MAN—Young man wants employment; no objection as to kind of work. Ad. 2632 Shenandoah st.

MAN—Wanted, by sober, steady young man, work about private place for small wages or room and board; refs. Ad. C. S. 1329 Biddle st.

MAN AND WIFE—Wanted, situation by man and wife; woman as cook; man to tend furnace or work around place. Ad. C. S. 1329 Biddle st.

MAN—Young man of 20 wants a situation of any kind; wages no object. Ad. A 255, this office.

MAN AND WIFE—Wanted, with position, city or country; woman experienced with housework; man with business. Ad. C 282, this office.

MAN—Wanted, situation, by a neat, intelligent and willing man; 20 years' experience; good refs. Ad. O 294, this office.

MAN—Wanted, by a very reliable, careful man of 36, a situation; is real good with all stock, grain, furnace; fine references. Ad. H 294, this office.

MAN—Wanted, by young German, work of any kind; is a practical miller in stone and roller; light years' experience. Ad. C 204, this office.

OFFICE MAN—A competent office man, quick and reliable; wants a situation; refs. Ad. M 260, this office.

PORTER—Wanted, by reliable man, a situation as porter; handy with tools. 2927 Franklin av.

PAINTER—Wanted, situation by all-around house painter and grainger; city or country. Ad. D 207, this office.

PAINTER—Wanted, situation by a first-class painter; experienced; inside or outside; Ad. H. Hug, 1500 Washington av.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

20 words or less, 5c.

YOUNG MAN—Wants position, wholesale or retail; will work cheap; city references. Ad. H 256, this office.

YOUNG MAN—Wants a position of any kind; honest and reliable; age 18. Ad. W 255, this office.

COOK—Situation wanted by a good cook in a small private family; no other work outside the kitchen; refs. Ad. K 253, this office.

CASHIER—Refined young lady would like position as cashier; can furnish city reference. Ad. Miss M. C. O'Neil, Mo.

COOK—A neat colored girl wishes plain cooking and housework; refs. Ad. 122 N. 11th.

COOK—Wanted, situation as cook and general housework by colored girl with best of references. 6119 Minnesota av. Suburban cars.

COOK—Wanted, by a reliable, colored girl as cook or housekeeper. 1815 N. Channing av.

COMPANION—Refined young lady wishes position as companion. Ad. O 250, this office.

COOK—Wanted, situation by a neat colored girl as cook or general housework in family of 2; best of city references. Ad. 253 Locust.

COOK—Wanted, by middle-aged woman, situation, competent German or French cook; medium wages; good reference. Call for two days, 4227 Sargy av.

COOK—Wanted, by good German woman, situation as cook. 1815 N. Channing av.

COOK—Wanted, by reliable cook, situation, willing to do washing and ironing in private family. Call at 2221 Locust av.

COOK—Wanted, by first-class cook; call Monday, 1815 N. Channing av.

COOK—Wanted, a sit. by a good girl in private family; to cook, wash and iron; excellent cook; good refs. Ad. 1815 N. Channing av.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

14 words or less, 10c.

Southwestern Business College

Entrance 810 Olive st., guarantees a thorough business and shorthand training. Investigate its merits. The following employed students are bookkeepers and stenographers last week: Rice, 818 & Co., Moline Plow Co., American Investment Co., Omaha, 1412 Olive st.

Perkins & Herpels

14 words or less, 10c.

14 words or less, 10c.

14 words or less, 10c.

14 words or less, 10c.

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14 words or less.

FINNEY AV., 3608-Six rooms; furnace; modern conveniences \$750; per month.

FINNEY AV., 4229-Six rooms; laundry, electric furnace, gas heated, bath; \$50; no cash taken; owner leaving town; call 2815.

GARFIELD AV., 3634-Six-room, stone house; water heat; \$115 Chestnut st.; rent \$22.50; home open. John Maguire Real Estate Co.

MONTROSE AV., 513-Nine room, bath, two closets; \$700; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

POLMAR ST., 1418-Nice 6-room house, for rent. Keely & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

PENROSE ST., 6414-Six room cottage; good city location; \$12; Union car line.

ST. LOUIS AV., 4804-Week end Taylor's—5-room house; \$100; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

STODDARD ST., 2715-4 large rooms and porch, second floor; hot and cold water; three large yards; best with owner next door.

STODDARD ST., 715-8 large rooms, bath, kitchen, refrigerator, coal water, gas, electric furnace; gas fixtures; large yard; rent \$22.50; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

ST. VINCENT AV., 3230-Eight room; hot and cold water; \$25. Blackwell-Holloway Co., 107 N. 7th st.

TAYLOR AV., 1807 N. Tenth—Four brick, w.c., gas, furnace; rent cheap. Apply at Taylor av.

TAYLOR AV., 1831-8 room dwelling, home; everything complete; home open.

UNIVERSITY ST., 2512-New; modern conveniences; 7 rooms; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st. surroundings and neighborhood; gas conv. Owner, 2511 St. Louis av.

WASHINGTON AV., 275-Ten rooms; new; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st. modern; J. Terry & Sons, 612 Chestnut st.

10TH ST., 502 S.-Nice, new 8-room c. Keely & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

12TH ST., 518 N.—Six rooms; all conveniences THOS. F. FARRELY, 812 Chestnut st.

23D ST., 518 N.—Stone, large 6-room house; equipped; bath; stove front; rent \$22; by Franklin and Morgan st.

FLATS FOR RENT.

24 Morris or less. 10c.

ARMAND ST., 1611-City flat, with closet. Keely & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

BLAIR AV., 4748-Four-room flat; 18; open stairs; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

BELL AV., 4510-Three room, nicely decorated. J. A. Gardner, 512 St. Charles st.

BACON ST., 2512-3 large rooms; \$12. K. E. 215 Bacon st.

BELLEGLADE AV., 2804-Three rooms, B.O. & Co., 809½ Chestnut st.

COOK AY., 4324A-To grown family and young people; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

CUMPTON AV., 1614 8-Room 4-room flat. Rent Estate Co., 107 N. 9th st.

COTTAGE AV., 4798—Small flat, water in B.C. \$5.50; small family.

COTTAGE AV., 5722-254 Four room flat; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

CARE ST., 2225-4 rooms; 2d floor; 2d story; \$12. Inquire at 1113 Chestnut st.

DELMAR AV., 4931-6 rooms and bath; room; \$20. Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

DIVISION ST., 1821-Four front rooms; rent \$15. Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

DAYTON ST., 2529-Four large rooms and bath very convenient. Blackwell-Holloway Co., 107 N. 7th st.

EADS AV., 2551-Best of five rooms; bath; rent \$15. Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

RANS AV., 5535-Detached 6 room; bath; rent \$15.

EWING AV., 104 S.—Two rooms, porch, water; eat \$6 per month. Apply on premises.

RADS AV., 3311-Five rooms; bath; hot and cold water; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st. Realty Co., 107 N. 7th st.

RADS AND TEXAS AVS., W. COR.—Detached 3-room flat; bath, large closet; upstairs.

EVANS AV., 4414-4146-Four rooms; bath; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st. Realty Co., 107 N. 7th st.

FAIRFAX AV., 3600-Four room flat and lot first floor, \$15. Apply 1518 S. Jefferson av.

FINNEY AV., 4250-Four rooms; bath-room; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

Flat-Garrison and Dixon—6-room flat; telephone, gas fixtures; every convenience; open Sunday. See light on premises.

FAIRFAX AV., 3801-Three rooms and bath; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

FLAT AV., 2834-8000 (Compton Heights)—Eight room flats. Rutledge, 608 Chestnut st.

FLATS—Spring and Court sts.; southwest corner; 3-room and 4-room; rent only \$20. Feb. 1, Matthews E. P. Co., 809 Chestnut st.

GURLET AV., 4490-Detached new 8-room; all modern conveniences; \$175; handout; \$200 monthly.

HENRIETTA ST., 5125-1514-Nine 3-room flats; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

HICKORY ST., 1927-4 room flat; all modern payments; hot and cold water.

INDIANA AV., 2836-Three rooms; water kitchen. S. Kelly & Co., 809½ Chestnut st.

JEFFERSON AV., 1233 N.—Four room flat; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

LUCIBIANA AV., 2322 (half a block from Shennando)—Compton Heights; flat; 4 four rooms; bath; hot water.

LINDEL AV., 3406-Nine 5 room flat, with bath; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

LA SALLE ST., 2214-5 nice new flats; S. Kelly & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

LUCAS AV., 2719-Four rooms; gas; bath; \$18. Kelly & Co., 809½ Chestnut st.

LACLEDE AV., 3217-18—Four rooms; bath; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st. Mr. E. G. G. 63 S. 3rd st.

LACLEDE AV., 3814-And 4207 Barry av. room; flats.

LEONARD AV., 1110 N.—Four rooms; bath; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

LACLEDE AV., 3756-4 room flat; all modern conveniences.

LACLEDE AV., 3756-Elegant 4-room flat; and all conveniences.

MCNAIR AV., 2708-9 room, basement and attic; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

MACADINE ST., 2025-Three rooms; lavatory; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

MAGAZINE ST., 3052—House; 1st. John Weaver 1414 S. Third st.

OHO AV., 1414—4 rooms and closets; bath; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

OREGON AV., 1815-4 rooms; bath; hot water; Keely & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

OREGON AV., 1821-4 rooms; bath; hot water; Keely & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

OREGON AV., 2141-3 room flat, with bath; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

PENDLETON AV., 1222-Three room flat, Feb. 1, 1914. Kelly & Co., 809½ Chestnut st.

PAGE AV., 4204-Three rooms, free Feb. 1; Kelly & Co., 809½ Chestnut st.

PENROSE ST., 609-Nine Bat, 3 rooms, lavatory; electricity; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

PAGE AV., 4942-15 Newly detached 6 room house; bath and cold water; gas. Doors open.

PAPIS ST., NEAR 16TH—Free charge 6 bedrooms and 7-room bath; very cheap if taken at once in 2nd S. 18th st.

ROOMS - 4 room, 1st floor; \$12. Keys at 1113 Chestnut st.

ROOMS - Three unfurnished rooms, second floor; neighborhood; private family; \$20 monthly. A. D. 2418 Madison st.

ROOMS - Good clean, big hall; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

ROOMS - Good clean, big hall; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

SUTHER SET., 3821A—Three rooms; bath; Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

WILKES ST., 1014—Five room, bath, w.c., Call C. H. 1113 Chestnut st.

can drop in and get fixed up in a minute.

There are three '37 models in the club. The boys are jumping at new wheels pretty fast.

Next Friday the boys will discuss the points of the new wheels and a lively discussion is expected as the owners are all first-class orators.

Two more applications are on file.

Weather permitting, the run Sunday will be to the Chain of Rocks, starting at 9 o'clock sharp.

Kenneth Cycle Club.

Secretary Sterling, who was seriously injured Dec. 31 by falling backward off his wheel, causing concussion of the brain, is

The entertainment scheduled for next Wednesday evening has the most promising out-

The regatta and sympathy of the club were extended to Secretary Sterling for the second accident which is now detaining him at home.

Several of the boys are looking around for a 91 motor. The new models are likely to appear on one before long.

Members of the Kennelths are likewise looking for a 91. The boys are likely to appear on one before long.

Phyllis, the daughter of the Kennelths are very much devoted to the canine sport and scarcely a day goes by when they do not discuss the city but they are credited with a few entries.

Rover Cycling Club.

The resignation of Ed Kramer was accepted with much reluctance by the members of the club. Ed is very popular in the club. His remote residence from the city is the only reason he hoped that when the riding season opens up in the spring he will again be among them.

At the last meeting it was decided to drop the initiation fee until spring. The question of club dues for the regular meeting from Wednesday to either Saturday or Sunday was considered.

The Rover Cycling Club is not an L. W. organization, but all the members are in favor of local option for Sunday racing.

A number of the members are looking at 91 models and the expectation of getting new mounts.

New members are steadily coming in, and the future of the club is very bright and bright prospects.

The election of officers occurred Wednesday evening, and resulted as follows:

Daily president: Louis J. Finn, secretary: Louis J. Finn, treasurer: Louis J. Finn, Ladd, captain: F. J. Fletcher, Lieutenant.

St. Louis Cycling Club.

The annual election of officers occurred Monday evening. There was no contest except over the office of president, where the contest was very close.

The ticket Mr. Marford's constituents failed to land. The other ticket, led by a Vice-President, C. M. Rosborough; Secretary, C. M. Rosborough; Treasurer, C. M. Rosborough; Captain, C. H. Bartlett. Frank Howe was elected chairman of the house committee, and R. H. Orr librarian.

[illegible]

pages devoted especially to St. Louis. Price
25 cents.



A black and white woodcut-style illustration of a man standing with his hands on his hips. He is wearing a dark, long-sleeved cycling jersey with a large white cross on the chest, light-colored breeches, dark socks, and dark cycling shoes. He has a mustache and is looking directly at the viewer. The background is plain.

THE CYCLING CLUB

SOCIETY.

The Scanlan-Jones wedding was a topic of interest last week in high Catholic circles. It was celebrated with great éclat at the handsome home of the bride, in the interior of the State, and attended by a number of notable St. Louis people. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Keen took part in a large party in their private car, "Kathryn."

A wedding of interest to many St. Louis people took place last Wednesday in Danville, Ky., when Mr. A. W. Ryley of Kansas City was married to Miss Frances Bell Engelman, daughter of Mr. J. H. Engelman of the Farmers' Bank of Danville. The groom is the son of W. L. Ryley of the firm of Ryley & Wilson of Kansas City. It was a brilliant home wedding, with thirty bridesmaids and as many groomsmen. A brave pair, truly, to disregard thus the old superstition concerning thirteen. The bride was the grand-daughter of the late Hon. Joshua Bell and has many relatives in St. Louis.

A bright correspondent gives a beautiful picture of social life in Chamberlain Park, the pretty suburb alongside of Cabanne, with its lovely homes and churches, cultivated, handsome girls—bright and above all, with general manners and hospitable ways, reminding one of the old-fashioned days when kindness and refinement went hand in hand. Their informal card and parties and dances are always successful. Prominent among the Chamberlain Park belles are Misses Thompson, daughter of William H. Thompson, and Miss Lora Simpson of the South Side.

Mrs. Seth Cobb, who accompanied her husband on his return to Washington City, and will remain there until the close of the season, Miss Cobb is a most attractive and accomplished young lady. This will be her first season in Washington, as she made her debut last winter, soon after her return from a European trip with her mother. There will be quite a pleasant little coterie of St. Louis people at the capital this winter. Misses Bertha and Isabel Skinner are in Washington City visiting their cousin, Mrs. Price Lane, and attended the Washington, D. C., reception in Washington last Wednesday. Mrs. Lane and Secretary Francis, Miss Eliza Boyd, were of the society.

Dr. and Mrs. Otto E. Forster and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cassidy will go to Jefferson City this week to be present at the inauguration of Gov.-elect Stephens and attend the inaugural ball. They will be accompanied by Miss Lucille Overholt and her guest, Miss Keebler.

Entertainments.

The first week of the New Year opened with a brave array of fashionable functions, auguring well for the close of the season. "A-Z." A score of more have already been chronicled for the week and there have been numerous additions to the list.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Tredway gave a handsome reception Saturday afternoon, the announcement of which was made by Mr. Bissell of Chicago, lending special interest to the occasion. It is an old love affair. The wedding will take place in the spring, when another one of our prettiest and cleverest couples will be carried away.

Mrs. L. E. Shoenberg gave a handsome luncheon last week at her home, the occasion being her birthday. Covers were laid for fourteen guests.

The entertainments of the Tuesday Club last week by Mrs. Charles Hoyle at her home, 483 Laclede avenue, were more than usual interest. Mrs. M. J. Johnson told the story of the patient Griselda, and Miss Joseph Newman, who has decided talent for the stage, gave several recitations with fine effect, a selection from "Ingomar," another from "Leah, the Forsaken," and a third from "London Assurance."

Miss Mabel Hutchings entertained the club of which she is a member Wednesday evening. Misses Gubman, Epenenhan, Hutchings, Kempff, Potter, Brockman, Lopez, Murphy and Messrs. Polk, Moorhead, Sweeney, McKinnis, Melvin, Park, Fie and Kuhn comprised the club.

Miss Bessie Fitzgerald of Mrs. Maryland avenue entertained the Bonum Tenens Eucharist Club Wednesday evening. The prizes were won by the Misses Audrey Dowling and Myra Planney, and Messrs. J. Smith and Sheridan.

Miss Edna McCleary gave a eucharist party Wednesday afternoon in compliment to her guest, Miss Ida Samms, of Clinton, Mo. Mrs. Charles D. Garrett gave a delightful luncheon Tuesday to a small party of lady friends at her home on Washington boulevard.

Mrs. Randolph Hutchinson gave a dinner party last week in compliment to her daughter, Miss Mary Hutchinson, and her fiancé, Mr. Lindell Gordon. The decorations were American Beauty roses, and covers were laid for sixteen guests.

Miss Nellie Griswold gave a charming little informal dance Wednesday evening at the Laclede Hotel. At 11 o'clock they sat down to supper with covers laid for twenty guests.

Misses Lora and Gussie Harvey gave a large party Wednesday evening at their suburban home.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Niedringhaus gave a delightful party at the Country Club Thursday evening in compliment to Miss Niedringhaus. The guests were conveyed to their destination in a special car, which left Finney and Vandewater avenues at 10 o'clock and returned by 12 o'clock. This seems a far better plan for reaching the Country Club at night than driving, considering the accidents reported to have occurred in the past six months.

Misses Jessie and Eva Barnes gave a delightful little informal Thursday evening at their home on Lindell avenue.

Mrs. J. S. Pinkenbaker gave a handsome reception Friday in compliment to Mrs. Nash of Richmond, Va., who is visiting Mrs. Saunders Foster.

Mrs. James H. Burleigh gave a dance Thursday evening at her residence on Morgan street in compliment to her daughters, Miss Mary Hutchinson, and her fiancé, Mr. Lindell Gordon. The decorations were American Beauty roses, and covers were laid for sixteen guests.

Mrs. Max Jolly gave a luncheon Friday at her home in Cabanne in compliment to Mrs. D. Johnson of Boston. An interesting game of whist followed the repast.

The Fortnightly Club gave another one of their series of delightful dances Friday evening at Mahler's.

The South Side Musical Club and Yale Quartette were entertained by Miss Louise Costigan at her residence, 246 Cass avenue, Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, on which occasion a beautiful and artistic programme was rendered, after which refreshments followed the evening's entertainment. Following are a few of the young people in attendance: Misses Weston, Finnegans, Hook, Herford, Miller, Van, and Messrs. Costigan, Hallinger, Weston, Kunz, Novy, Schultz and Horton.

Cards have been issued by Mrs. William Blair announcing the marriage of her daughter, Miss Lulu Blair, to Mr. Samuel Gayler, Wednesday, Jan. 8. Mrs. Blair will be at home to their friends after Feb. 1 at the family residence, 622 North Garrison avenue.

Coming Events.

Monday evening a brilliant ball will be given by Mr. J. Edwards Whitaker at Mahler's, on Olive street, in compliment to his daughter, Miss Emma Whitaker. Monday evening the C. D. Club give their regular dance.

Miss Kate Corbett of 562 Delmar has issued cards for a tea Tuesday, Jan. 12, in compliment to Miss Hawley, who is visiting Miss Alice Adams.

Mrs. E. F. J. Elbrecht will entertain at her home in Westminster place, the afternoon Club of which she is a member, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Mrs. Henry Skimmer of West Bell place will entertain the West End Eucharist Club Wednesday evening, Jan. 13.

The marriage of Miss Agnes Morris to Mr. Ignatius Gregory will be celebrated at St. Albion's church Tuesday morning, Jan. 12. The ceremony will be followed by a breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother, and the same afternoon the bride and groom will leave for New Orleans and Florida. The bride will be escorted in white satin, with orange blossoms. The maid of honor, Miss Zelle, will be crowned in yellow satin with orange blossoms. Mr. Charles J. Gallagher will serve as best man, and Mr. Andrews and Dr. Parsons as ushers.

Misses Margaret and Anna Lee Pichel have issued cards to a reception which they will give Jan. 19 at their home on Delmar avenue.

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Mrs. and Mrs. Alfred Jump have issued cards to the marriage of their daughter, Mary Evelyn Jump, to Mr. James M. O'Brien, which will be celebrated Tuesday, Jan. 12, at high noon, at the First M. E. Church of Independence, Mo.

The Whist Club will be entertained Jan. 12 by Mr. and Mrs. Levi, at their residence, 5122 Fairmount avenue.

Hon. and Mrs. F. F. Eschenbach will give a bowling party this week in compliment to the members of the club.

The Tension Club will hold their fourth meeting Sunday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Camilla Mendell, 416 Morgan street.

Chart Club Drawing Rooms will be held Monday afternoon by Mrs. Walter D. Jones, 3738 Olive street; Tuesday morning, by Mrs. Randolph R. Hutchinson, 239 Locust street; Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Bonifant Miller, 273 Gamble street; Wednesday morning by Mrs. C. W. Sargent, 232 Locust street; Thursday morning by Mrs. Charles A. Cox, 602 Westminster place, and Saturday morning by Mrs. Maria I. Johnson, at the Southern Hotel.

Mrs. Ellison, Mermol-Jacard building, is offering the remainder of her Paris importations of gowns and novelties at reduced prices.

Visitors.

Mrs. G. F. Patterson of Sedalia is making a visit to St. Louis friends, en route for Adrian, Mich., where she will spend a couple of months with relatives.

Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Schmeidler, a cousin from the interior of the State, are visiting Mrs. Will Standard of West Pine boulevard, St. Louis, and Miss Lora Simpson of the South Side.

Miss Grace, formerly of Ohio, arrived last week to visit her aunt, Mrs. King.

Miss Alice M. Johnson is expected soon from Springfield, Mo., to spend a month with Miss Julia Hobart.

Miss Mabel Northrop arrived last week from New Bedford, Mass., to visit her mother, Mrs. De Courcy Lindsay.

Miss Elsie Pierce will arrive this week from Chicago to visit her mother, Mrs. Bessie and Caroline Wood of Kingsbury place.

Miss Florence Taylor of St. Joe is visiting Mrs. Lucy Brent at her suburban home.

Mrs. Mabel Northrop arrived last Thursday from New York City, to visit her aunt, Mrs. O. L. Garrison, of Westminster place.

Mrs. John S. Block arrived last week from the East to visit her parents.

Miss Moran of Springfield, Ill., arrived last week to visit Mr. Dan C. Nugent. Mrs. Nugent is also entertaining her sister, Mrs. Judge and Mrs. John Robinson, after spending a couple of weeks with relatives, have returned to their home in Cairo.

Miss Grace Gale returned Wednesday from Council Bluffs, Iowa, where she visited her friend, Miss Springfield, Mo., returned home early last week.

Misses Daisy and Emma McGinness have returned from a visit to Judge and Mrs. Cherry, at their home in Jerseyville, Ill., where they spent the holidays.

Mrs. William R. Miller has returned home after an absence of ten days, having spent Christmas with Mrs. Miller's parents in Chicago and New Year's day with Mr. Miller's parents in Fort Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Joseph have returned from California and will be "at home" to their friends.

Miss Mabel Hutchings entertained the club of which she is a member Wednesday evening. Misses Gubman, Epenenhan, Hutchings, Kempff, Potter, Brockman, Lopez, Murphy and Messrs. Polk, Moorhead, Sweeney, McKinnis, Melvin, Park, Fie and Kuhn comprised the club.

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Miss Pansy Loughborough, after a pleasant visit of several weeks to relatives in St. Paul, has now gone to Little Rock to visit Miss Fannie Mitchell.

Mrs. Rels and little daughter, after a visit of a fortnight to Mrs. Charles and Mrs. John D. Marshall, have returned to their home in Cleveland.

Mrs. R. P. Park has been spending the past fortnight with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. C. Park, in Emporia, Kan.

Mrs. John D. Marshall has been entertaining for the holiday season Misses Lucy and Fannie Mitchell.

Misses Eugene and Josephine Papin are children will spend the remainder of the season at the home of Mrs. Yoke's head.

Mrs. R. P. McKinney is visiting her relatives in Louisville, Ky.

Miss Ethel Allen, who spent the Christmas holidays with friends in Louisville, Ky., has returned to her home in Forest Park Terrace.

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A VISITING SOCIETY BELLE.



Miss Edith Worth of Arkansas, who is visiting friends in St. Louis.

Hampton Boon and Miss Sallie Knox Boon, who have now gone home.

Miss Marie Von Phil is visiting her uncle

ODDITIES AND FREAKS OF NATURE.

UNION WHITE OAK

A Curious Example of Natural Inarching in New Jersey.

The white oak represented by the cut is growing on the farm owned by Miss Rhoda Hampton, on the Hampton Road, north of the Marlton Turnpike, and about four miles from Camden, N. J. The larger

tree is 24 1/2 feet in its diameter and the smaller 16 1/2 feet. It appears to be round and quite solid above the union. The earliest date the writer could learn of its being observed, says R. R. R. in March, 1881. Monthly, was about forty years ago, when it was said to be about as large as a man's body. There has been much discussion as to the cause of the singular growth. The inside of the parts are more nearly flat and the outside more oval, as indicated by a split, but the trunks are too far apart at the ground. The smaller trunk is larger just below the union than farther down, as if a branch had been turned down and rooted; but the writer thinks that, as a fence formerly ran through the opening, two saplings had been drawn together and bound with a with to serve as stakes to hold the rails in place. The marked tool gives the dimensions of the opening more correctly than the medium sized man who stood back out of the shade of the trunk. The editor of the March issue of the "Forest and Stream" says that, "this is undoubtedly a case of natural inarching, the union having occurred at an early age. Very good reasons, derived from a knowledge of the manner in which wood is formed, would be adduced against the idea of a split trunk, as also against the suggestion of a branch turned down and rooting. No theory but natural inarching will suit the case."



THE UNION OAK OF NEW JERSEY.

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A MARINE "WHAT IS IT?"

A Queer Octopus-Like Monster With a Head and Beak Washed Ashore.

Of all the strange fishes or animals or snakes of the sea, the strangest drifted ashore at Tillamook a few days ago, says an Astoria dispatch. The fish, if it can be termed a fish, is the only one of its kind ever seen in the Northwest, and probably on the coast. It was found lying on the beach, having been washed up by the recent heavy storm. The cause of its death was not apparent from any wounds on the body. Its death struggles attracted the attention of a man walking along the beach, and he was thunderstruck to discover the cause of the commotion.

The fish is not unlike the octopus in general appearance, although it differs materially in the long arms. The body is the exact counterpart of an intercollegiate football, though much larger. The strangest part of this strange fish is the mouth. Unlike anything in the fish line ever heard of, the mouth, which takes up nearly one-half of the body, is provided with a beak, like that of an eagle or hawk. This beak is of bone and very hard. When extended the jaws reach about sixteen inches, and are provided with double rows of teeth. The body, which is eighteen inches in length, exclusive of the beak, which is five inches long, is covered with a tough skin, studded with short, heavy horns. Near the center of the body are the eyes—two green, blazing specks. The fish also has a tail something like that of a beaver. The tail is provided with a keel.

The fish has eight arms, each about five

TASMANIA'S ZEBRA-WOLF.

A Queer and Dangerous Night Prowling Marsupial.

A singular creature is the Tasmania zebra wolf. It is not related to either zebra, wolf, or tiger, but belongs to the same family as the kangaroo, the wombat and the opossum—those animals which have pouches wherein to carry their young. But the animal is striped like a zebra, and is as vicious and fierce in its nature as wolf or tiger. He is the most formidable marsupial of the more than sixty varieties, and the largest and most dreaded of all the mammals in Australia.

The zebra wolf has a dog-like face, a wolf's short and erect ears, eyes like an owl, stripes like a zebra and pouch like a kangaroo. He is a night prowler. The light of day blinds him as it blinds an owl, and when pressed by hunger, he emerges during the daytime from his lair, his movements are slow and he is easily slain. The eyes, which are large, are furnished with a netting membrane. This is almost continually moving in the day time, as the pupils are exposed to the light.

The general color of the short, woolly fur is grayish brown, inclined to yellowish. Across the ground color the black bands show up sharp and clear. These stripes are usually fourteen in number, beginning just back of the shoulders, where they are narrowest, and growing broader and longer back to the haunches. The skin is in demand for laprobes and rugs. It is not unlikely that in the course of a few years this zebra wolf will have become entirely exterminated.

A DOG'S GLASS EYE.

He Knows It Adds to His Beauty and Will Not Give It Up.

John Wimmer, an Indianapolis optician, owns a full-blooded pug dog, kennel bred, 3 years old, fat and asthmatic, with a pedigree dating back to the past century, which he claims to be the only dog in the country wearing a glass eye. Twelve months ago his eye was torn out by another dog, and after the wound had healed Wimmer adjusted a glass eye to the cavity. Both eyes are now of the same shade and expression.

The dog, known as Spex, suffers the eye to be taken out for cleansing purposes, but he is never contented until it is replaced and he raises old Ned if there is an attempt to deprive him of it, even for one night. Spex has a number of accomplishments, among which is that of smoking a pipe. When given a pipe he assumes six different attitudes, representing a young smoker beginning in a high state and ending in utter dejection and a broken pipe.

Six Feet Nine.

The tallest man in Hardin County, Ga., is Alex Davis, who is 6 feet and 9 inches. If he were straight, from his appearance, he would be full 7 feet.

STORIES OF ANIMAL AND HUNTING LIFE.

ENDURANCE OF A WOUNDED BEAR.

ONE THAT RAN FOUR HOURS AFTER BEING SHOT ENTIRELY THROUGH THE BODY.

Hunters have enjoyed some rare and exciting sport recently in hunting bears and wildcats in Sullivan County, N. Y., says a Port Jervis special to the Sun. Back of Edred, in the town of Highland, several bears have been killed. Dan Hallock, the veteran guide and hunter of that place, told his wife on Christmas morning that he'd go out and kill a bear just to break in his hired man, John. The two men started out with guns and dogs for Mud Pond Swamp and were not long in finding bear tracks, and Hallock put his dogs on the track while he and John ran around to the other side of the swamp where he knew the bear would come out. They had just reached the place when there was a thrashing of bushes and out ran two full grown black bears. Hallock fired and

BEARS ON A RAILROAD TRACK.

THE TROUBLE THEY BRING TO ENGINEERS ON A NEW YORK STATE LINE.

The engineer of a coal train on the Fall Brook Railroad, while passing through Pine Creek Canyon near Tiddaghton Station a few days ago, saw a dark object on the track a few hundred yards or so ahead of his locomotive and he brought his train to a stop. The flagman ran ahead to remove from the track what all supposed was a drunken lumberman—a not uncommon obstruction to transportation in that locality—but he came back to the train a great deal faster than he had gone away from it.

The supposed drunken man, says the New York Sun, was a big bear sitting comely between the rails. When the flagman reported the engineer sounded a sharp blast on his steam whistle. The sudden shriek startled the bear so that he jumped four feet in the air, the trainmen say, and when he landed again he made off down the track as fast as he could go.

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THE BULL WAS TOO MUCH FOR HIS THICK HIDE ANTAGONIST.

wounded the foremost bear, which shook its head and made a dash for the hills. Then began a lively chase, which lasted for three or four hours. Over hills and through swamps the animals continued their flight until at last Hallock got in another shot at long range, which brought down the wounded bear. The other bear escaped to the swamp. An examination of the carcass showed that Hallock's first shot had struck the bear under the chin and passed clean through the body, and its run nearly four hours after being wounded showed remarkable endurance. The saddles were brought to Port Jervis today and shipped to the city. The bear weighed 26 pounds.

So he resorted to strategy and dodged behind his clumsy foe, giving him vicious stabs in the thighs. This was rapidly weakening the rhinoceros, and just at this time we found some steel bullets, leaden bullets having no effect on this animal, and quickly completed the work Hulo began. Then the bull stood on the carcass and bellowed his joy.

The Dogs Made Too Much Noise.

Col. Burr of Virginia was a mighty fox hunter and loved the sport beyond words. He owned a fine pack of hounds, and during the season thought of nothing but his hunters, his dogs and the weather. He was once entertaining an old army friend from Texas whose idea of hunting any animal revolved in the use of firearms, and who had never seen a foxhound. He had been with difficulty persuaded to go forth one morning with the Colonel and some friends to a meet, and they were waiting impatiently for the hounds to take the scent. Presently there burst upon their listening ears the din of thirty canine voices in full cry. The Colonel's eyes gleamed, and as he settled his feet in the stirrups and stretched his arm toward the yelping pack he cried: "Major, listen to that heavenly music!" The Major picked up his ears for a second or two and then replied: "I can't hear a thing. Those dogs are making such a noise." The Colonel put his spur savagely into his horse's side and dashed away, leaving his guest to his own devices.

fast as he could go, the train pursuing him. The chase lasted for half a mile, when the bear jumped down a high embankment into Pine Creek and disappeared on the other side.

Pine Creek Canyon is so narrow and the rocks on each side are so straight and high that in some places the sun cannot shine into the ravine until noon, and in two hours it is gone. The day in Pine Creek Canyon is practically two hours long.

In midsummer they have four hours of sunshine. The canyon is fifteen miles long. The railroad track is constantly under patrol that distance. A veteran among the track walkers is Pat Callahan. Falling rocks, drunken lumbermen and bears, he says, keep him and the rest busy.

"And I have more trouble with the bears than the other things," Pat says. "I've come face to face with bears walking along the track many and many a time. They seem to be stuck on wandering into the canyon from the three adjoining bear hunting counties and inspecting the railroad track. None of 'em ever seemed to want to tackle me, but they always give me a good deal of trouble in getting them to leave the rail. I've had to flag trains more than once and call the train men to help me rid the track of obstructing bears."

Moles Can Swim.

Moles are expert swimmers. Their broad paws operate as paddles.

ODD STORIES OF THE TOWN.

SHE HAD A SMALL BOX.

The Conductor Thought She Had Small-pox and There Was a Panic.

The car—it was one of the Clifton Heights line—was fairly well filled. At California Avenue and the Gravois road an old lady boarded it. She had a small box with her which she had laid on the floor just inside the door. Then she appropriated a seat. She was German and spoke little English, and mightily poor English at that. She was solicitous about her box. When she paid her fare she said to the conductor: "Does dese car go by dot Female Hospital owt?" The conductor replied that it did, and nod-

not even good shoes in many cases—they could not keep warm whether they walked, or ran, or stood still.

And the poor newboys, and newgirls, and old men and women who make a scant living selling papers cannot run about much. There are those who have established a trade at certain street corners and they must stay there and stand the cold as best they can.

It was at Sixth and Locust that a little mite of a newboy stood on this cold afternoon. He had shoes on, but they were of the low cut variety which are all right in the hot summer, but are not calculated to bestow any warmth on the wearer in winter. And he had no stockings to go with them. He wore knee pants, and his bare legs were purple with cold as he stood there, shivering, but bravely crying his papers.

Passers-by looked at him, pitied him audibly—then passed on. Out of Barr's came a red-faced, and jolly-looking old lady. She did not feel the cold. It made folks warmer just to look at her. She looked at the boy. She did not pass him by. "Look at that poor little fellow with no stockings on a day like this," she said aloud. Then to him, "Come in here, little fellow, and I'll fix you."

She took him in tow, and purchased a strong, warm pair of woolen stockings. Then she took off her gloves. The fact that she had not been taken of late days or weeks by the boy did not faze her in the least, nor that his clothes were old and soiled.

She made him take off his shoes. Then she picked him up in a motherly fashion and drew the stockings on those bare legs herself. Then she asked him if that didn't feel better. In the shameful way of children unused to such acts of kindness he said it did. The old lady went on her way in a bolder tone. It was a pretty little street incident which hangs with it a fleeting glimpse of the universal brotherhood of man theory—it is not much of a practice, more's the pity.

J. PERCIVAL SWORE.

His Rival Was Tricky and His Best Girl Religious.

It was a scurvy trick that his rival played on J. Percival Jenkins. It was indeed. J. Percival had been in love with a West End maiden for many moons. He loved her better than he did his job, and that is saying a great deal, these hard times. But he had a rival.

Last Sunday evening J. Percival betook



ding her head towards the box, she added, "I've got me a small pox." She intended to ask him to keep an eye on it, but she did not get that far along.

"What? You've got the small pox?" asked the horrified conductor.

"Well, you've got a small pox," the old lady answered complacently, as she settled herself in her seat.

"Well, you can't go to the hospital in this car," he said, edging away from her, and giving the signal to stop the car. "You'll have to get off and ring for an ambulance, and go down to quarantine."

As soon as the car stopped the passengers made a rush for the door and the old lady he'd it to herself.

She began to enter a vigorous protest against being ejected, declaring that her pox was not so large, but it was too heavy to carry. It was not until she took hold of the box that the conductor tumbled to the situation. The lady's small box were allowed to ride to the hospital without further question.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

How She Made a Little Newboy Warm and Happy.

It was in the afternoon of one of those cold days in the early part of last week. Men with overcoats on kept them buttoned up tightly. The ladies buried their ears in



himself to the home of the fair one, and planted himself on the sofa for a three-hours' tete-a-tete.

But scarcely had the couple become seated when the telephone in the hall set up a terrible chatter.

The young lady answered it.

"Hello," said the voice at the other end.

"Is Mr. Jenkins there?"

"Yes, sir," was the answer.

"Will you please have him step to the phone?"

"Wait a minute."

J. Percival complied and asked:

"Who is this talking?"

"You know well enough who it is. When are you going to return that diamond eud you borrowed from me last week?"

"I don't know who you are," answered J. Percival. "I never borrowed anything in my life."

In about fifteen minutes the phone rang again. The young lady answered the call, and a voice again asked:

"Is Mr. Jenkins there?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

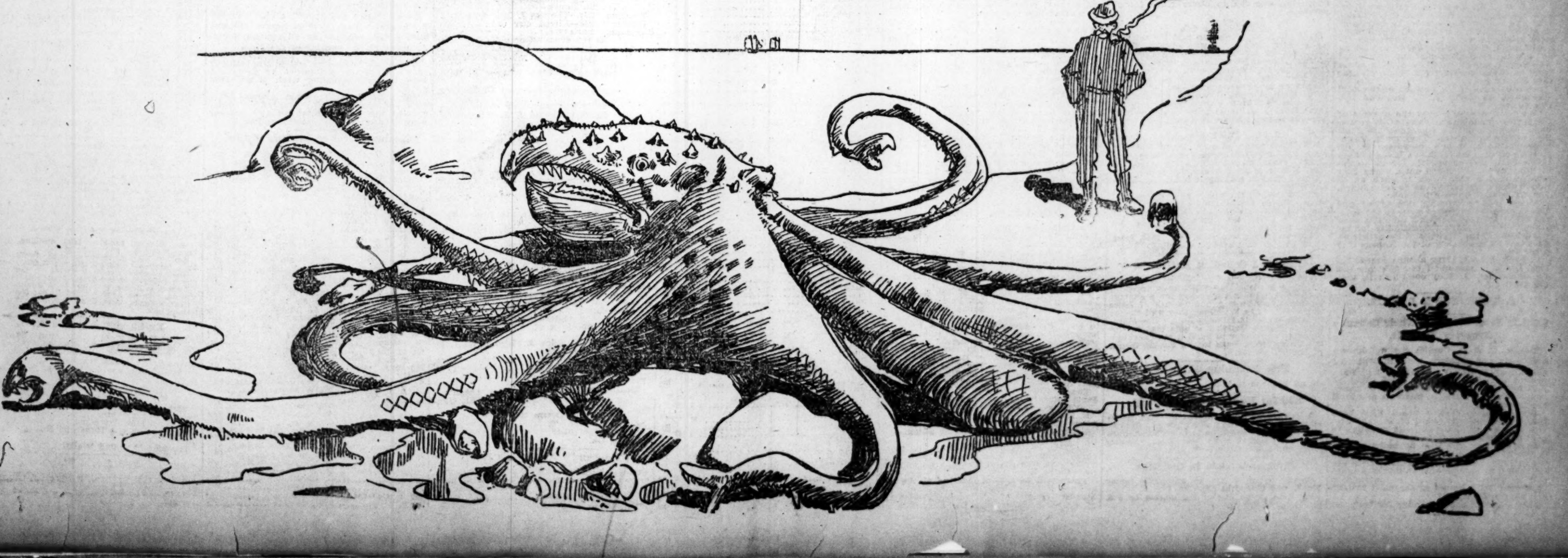
"Well, I wish you would tell him to return that eud when he was on a bat."

"Percy," the girl exclaimed, "what does this mean? A gentleman says he wants you to return the \$10 you borrowed from him the other night when you were on a bat. What is that?"

J. Percival could stand it no longer. Forgetting where he was for the time being he turned loose on the questioner, who turned out to be his rival, and let forth some of the most picturesque profanity in his vocabulary, and then hung up the trumpet viciously, without waiting for an answer and started to walk away.

The horrified gaze of his best girl confronted and transfixed him. Almost told. He apologized as best he could, but the girl was unforgiving. J. Percival departed with his chin dragging the ground, and nothing short of murder will compensate him for the loss of his best girl's love.

THE STRANGE CREATURE THAT WAS WASHED ASHORE AT TILLAMOOK.



BODY SNATCHERS HARD TO CATCH.

ERNST DOEPKE, WHO OUGHT TO
KNOW, SAYS SO.

HE HAD LONG EXPERIENCE.

The Whilom King of "Resurrection-
ists" Thinks the Trade Is
Still Flourishing.

The crusade being waged by Dr. C. M. Nicholson against illegal traffic in human bodies receives interest in stories that an organized gang of body-snatchers is at work in St. Louis.

Unsavory exposures at the Female Hospital a year or two ago and the constant recurrence of the ghastly rumors dispose the public to place credence in these tales. It is popularly believed that the traffic in human bodies, for export, did not end with the Female Hospital incident and that annually hundreds of bodies are shipped out of the State, to be sold where the demand is greater and the prices higher than in St. Louis.

No export testimony as to whether bodies were being shipped out of the State in violation of the law, and a Post-Dispatch reporter visited Ernst Doepke of 123 Carr street.

In his day Mr. Doepke was reputed to be the prince of body snatchers. He was not far from wide, and could furnish a subject on shorter notice than any man in the business.

The retired body snatcher is old and gray, and has been out of business a score of years.

He is now 66 years old, has stooped shoulders, and can only be induced to discuss his old profession, but as he is protected he knew more of the trade.

"It is hard to catch them," said the retired body snatcher, as he lit his pipe, reflectively, and seemed to meditate on the good time ago. "They are very sly, those fellows, and Dr. Nicholson will have a job of it. There are tricks in all trades, you know, and it takes a man doubly tricky to cheat the living and the dead."

"I believe that bodies are being shipped out of the State. There is a better market elsewhere. In St. Louis a body snatcher can't make a respectable living at his trade. Two dollars is the highest price paid for subjects by the medical colleges. The supply of bodies is not much greater than the demand, and the market is very dull. The hard times have had a tendency to reduce the ordinary market price of a body snatching to a very low figure."

Medical colleges in outside States pay better prices for gifts and the temptation to get around the law is very strong. I have seen the day when a body was sold for as much as \$25 in a foreign market, while \$10 was the local price.

It is probably that the janitors of hospitals know more about the traffic in bodies than they will tell. But nobody will talk and there is not much use in trying. I don't know exactly what is going on, as I have retired from work, and only hear things occasionally. I never meddle with the business any more and do not wish to discuss it."

Mrs. Doepke was present and broke in with: "I don't think the dead should be given to those students. The dead should be left in their graves. It is horrible."

Mrs. Doepke continued to make further comment on the horrors of body snatching, but was silenced by a look from her husband, who appeared to be weary of her criticisms of his quondam pursuits as heartily as the estimable Mr. Crutcher, who, according to Mr. Doepke, was a "Resurrectionist" of marked ability, did of Mrs. Crutcher's habit of making comments.

Mr. Doepke continued: "The body-snatchers nowadays are just as sick as they used to be and a little sicker, perhaps, because the laws are more exacting and the officials are watched closely by the police. They were rather get caught by the police on the quiet than be exposed by the press with a flare."

When he mentioned exposure by the press Mr. Doepke seemed to be an incident in his own life. He stopped talking and refused to say another word in reference to Dr. Nicholson's crusade against illegal traffic in human bodies and the secrets of the profession of which he was a past grand master.

The painful recollection which caused Mr. Doepke to end the interview abruptly might have been of the time he was arrested on the charge of robbing a grave in Pickett's Cemetery.

He had the contract for burying the city's dead. He held the post for seven years before a driver and one of his wagons was caught conveying away from Pickett's Cemetery a body of a prominent citizen, who was buried the day before.

Doepke was arrested. His incarceration stirred up a tremendous sensation, and he occupied the attention of the courts for two years. It was finally decided that Doepke could not be punished for digging up a body because the body had been given to the earth, and belonged to no one. In stealing the body, however, the negro driver had also come away with the coffin, which he had offered back to the undertaker at a reduced figure. Doepke was tried as accessory in attempted grand larceny, but it was proved that the coffin was not resented, as represented to the family of the deceased, but piteously pilfered from the undertaker. Doepke was finally acquitted on technicalities.

While burying the city's dead Doepke made money rapidly and accumulated an acre of St. Peter's Cemetery. The opportunities afforded him to dispose of corpses were excellent, but he was desirous that he never shipped them outside of the State and occupied himself with the local trade, which he had a right to under the law.

It is related by Charles Doepke of 207 Cass avenue that when Henry Doepke, a brother of Ernst, died six years ago, the aged body-snatcher feared that some one had dug up the corpse and disposed of it, being nervous and could not rest night or day, owing to the belief that his brother's body had been stolen and disposed of by students. Finally he obtained a permit and opened his brother's grave. He was not satisfied with a look at his dead brother's face through the glass, but removed the entire lid to see that the lower part of the body was still there.

When Doepke's mother died he exhibited similar uneasiness, lest the body should have been stolen by ghoul.

HAPPENED ON OLIVE STREET.
Two Negroes Ordered Mrs. Anderson to Hold Up Her Hands and She Didn't.

Mrs. Anderson, who lives at 236 Pine street, and who says she does amusements work for a number of fashionable houses in the West End, claims that two negroes

attempted to hold her up about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

"I was walking east on Olive street, near Channing," said Mrs. Anderson to a Post-Dispatch reporter, "when two negroes came up behind me and ordered me to stop my hands. I turned around and told them that I had no money, and continued on down the street, still followed by the highwaymen. They followed me to the corner of Twenty-ninth street, where I met a gentleman, who escorted me to my home."

Mrs. Anderson told the reporter that she made no outcry, or any attempt to resist the negroes, arrested. She admitted that the men made no attempt to take her pocket-book, which she carried in her hand.

SPECIAL GRAND JURY.
Ordered by the Circuit Judges in General Term.

The Judges of the Circuit Court met in general term in Court Room No. 4, Saturday, Jan. 9, and will be in session two days. The first congress is being held in New York and the third will be convened in Chicago after the St. Louis congress.

Commander Booth-Tucker and Consul Emma Booth-Tucker, his wife, accompanied by a staff of distinguished officers, will arrive from New York Jan. 19. They will be welcomed to St. Louis by Brig. General Evans, in charge of the Midland Division, and most of the officers under his jurisdiction.

The Midland Division comprises Missouri, Southern Illinois, Arkansas, Texas and Iowa, and about seventy officers from those States will be in St. Louis when the Commander and Consul arrive.

The Congress will have two executive business sessions each day and an open session in the evening. The importance of the subjects to be passed on, as well as the eminence and numbers of those who will attend, will make the Congress one of the red letter events in the history of the Salvation Army in St. Louis.

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MARY KRUEGER'S CHANGE OF MIND.

CONCLUDED WILLIAM SMITH WAS
NOT THE MAN.

SHE HAD IDENTIFIED HIM.

Victim of the St. Cyr Road Assault
Causes the Release of a Negro Suspect.

William Smith, one of the negroes charged with criminally assaulting Miss Mary Krueger, aged 16, daughter of August Krueger, on St. Cyr road, near Baden, Christmas evening, was released from custody at Clayton yesterday.

Miss Krueger stated to Prosecuting Attorney Heidorn that Smith was not one of her assailants.

At the time of Smith's arrest in this city a few days after the crime Miss Krueger saw him at the Seventh District Police Station. So sure was she that he was one of the guilty parties that she swore to a warrant for his arrest before Judge Higgins, of the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, and he was, on January 1, taken to the Clayton jail to await a preliminary hearing the next day.

Miss Krueger did not appear, as she was ill, but the news of the identification had spread among her neighbors and a number assembled to see the proceedings.

The affair had created the greatest excitement in the vicinity of Baden, and the Sheriff was confident that Smith was very strong. Open threats were heard against his life. So ominous did these become that Sheriff Keith decided to bring his prisoner to the city for safe keeping.

When the girl failed to make further comment on the horrors of body snatching, but was silenced by a look from her husband, who appeared to be weary of her criticisms of his quondam pursuits as heartily as the estimable Mr. Crutcher, who, according to Mr. Doepke, was a "Resurrectionist" of marked ability, did of Mrs. Crutcher's habit of making comments.

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SALVATION ARMY LEADERS COMING.

CONGRESS OF OFFICERS WILL BE
CONVENED IN ST. LOUIS.

BOOTH-TUCKERS TO ATTEND.

The Commander and His Wife, the
Consul, Will Agitate Their
Social Scheme.

One of three great congresses of the Salvation Army will open in St. Louis Wednesday, Jan. 20, and will be in session two days. The first congress is being held in New York and the third will be convened in Chicago after the St. Louis congress.

Commander Booth-Tucker and Consul Emma Booth-Tucker, his wife, accompanied by a staff of distinguished officers, will arrive from New York Jan. 19. They will be welcomed to St. Louis by Brig. General Evans, in charge of the Midland Division, and most of the officers under his jurisdiction.

The Midland Division comprises Missouri, Southern Illinois, Arkansas, Texas and Iowa, and about seventy officers from those States will be in St. Louis when the Commander and Consul arrive.

The Congress will have two executive business sessions each day and an open session in the evening. The importance of the subjects to be passed on, as well as the eminence and numbers of those who will attend, will make the Congress one of the red letter events in the history of the Salvation Army in St. Louis.

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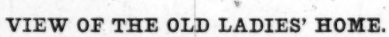
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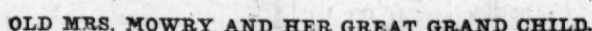
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"Yes, I'm looking for the same thing that you are, and you're looking for a cop, ain't you? Well, I hate to sleep outdoors, but I don't want to get run in for I might strike another drink after while. It looks to me, though, like you ought to loosen up and help a fellow out on a night like this."

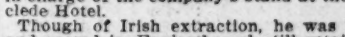
"Old man, you would make a good book agent. You ought to go on the stage and to turn with Lloyd," said the reporter, but just then a policeman hove in sight, and Humphrey made a break for tall timber.



congregation of the Penitents in Rome, which gives the priests the right in hearing confession to absolve those guilty of the sin of worshipping the devil or of having formed an alliance with him, but in the latter instance only the written documents of such an agreement have been handed over to the church authorities to be burned. The controversy is spreading in Roman Catholic circles, and Prince zu Lowenstein, the stated President of the Catholic Congress of Germany, has given his decision in



that such a covenant can be made in writing. The Cologne Volkszeitung declares its intention to believe in the genuineness of such a signature, although acknowledging that it is possible for wicked men to form a compact with Satan. Kuntze, however, is not so easily deceived. He mentions the orthodoxy to a decision of the "Cana" congregation of the Penitents in Rome, which gives the priests the right in hearing confession to absolve the guilty of the sin of worshipping the devil, but which reformed an alliance with him, but in the latter instance only the written documents of the church are to be handed over to the church authorities to be examined. Controversy is spreading in Roman Catholic circles, and Prince zu Lowenstein, the President of the Catholic Congress of Garmisch, is not alone in this.



mary was supping with Hiss when surprised by Lady Darnley. The relic was secured by a lady connected with one of the oldest Wisconsin families when she visited England, in September, 1836. It was found wrapped in a paper, yellow with age, and, though the fabric is much faded, it is evident that it was beautiful once.

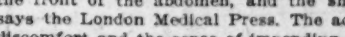
Gas in Baltimore.

Gas was first used as a street illuminant

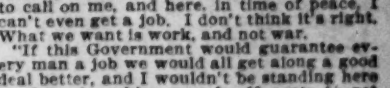


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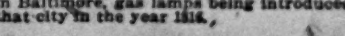
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BIGGER THAN UNCLE SAM'S COURT.

MRS. MULLINS IS TOO HEAVY TO
BE TAKEN TO JAIL AND
DEFIES THE LAW.

Betsy Mullins is the greatest woman in Tennessee, if not in the country. She is bigger than Uncle Sam's court. She defies the court and the court cannot take up the defiance.



A RAILROAD BUILT TO TAKE HER TO A DANCE.

Walden's Ridge. Up there distilling moonshine whiskey is esteemed a reputable and praiseworthy occupation.

It is the revenue officers who are considered disruptive intruders spies and enemies of the common man.

Mrs. Mullins does not make moonshine, but she sells the stuff, which is only estimated a degree lower in the list of offenses which comes under the ban of the law.

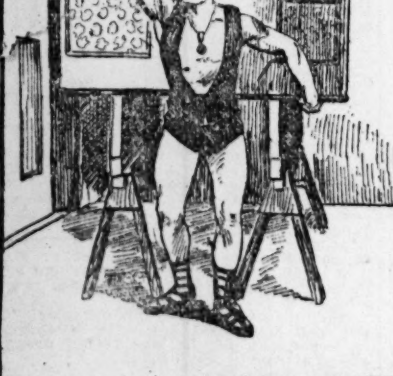
The revenue officers are aware of her illicit business, but they are powerless to stop it or arrest her. They may confiscate and destroy her scanty stock of wares, but she can lay in a new supply next day and the officers cannot put in all their time seizing her stock.

Mrs. Mullins' immunity lies in her defiance. No prisoner can be forced to walk to jail. Resistance may be duly met with resistance, and besides it constitutes an offense at law. But mere inertia does not. A man may tell his captors to take him to jail. He is not compelled to walk there.

This is where Mrs. Mullins is strong. There are difficulties about forcibly carrying 600 pounds of flesh to jail. There are even legal difficulties involved.

Mrs. Mullins has grown fat inside her house. She got fat after the war. They rigged up a sort of miniature railway, composed of a stout and roomy truck to be operated by a windlass and a stout rope.

On the eventful evening a section of the wall was taken down, and Mrs. Mullins emerged from her home to take a look at



G. W. ROLANDOW NOT ONLY LIFTS A PIANO, BUT HE CARRIES PIANO AND PLAYER AROUND THE ROOM.

the outside world, and take part in its gaieties for the first time in several years. She managed to walk to the car, and then, amid the cheers of the assembled merry-makers, she was successfully lowered down the mountain side by easy stages.

The old lady was not able to dance, but she had a great time looking on and enjoyed the function hugely. The men who had to pull her up the mountain later on had a hard time of it. It took two additional long pull, strong pull and a pull altogether, but they got her home all right. Then the house was walked up again, so the revenue officers could not take advantage of the opening otherwise afforded them.

Great Drunkards. The question as to whether great men are ever drunkards must be answered in the affirmative, though arguments are frequently made to the contrary. Cato was a hard drinker, while in the language of one writer, old Ben Jonson was constantly "piddled." The poet Savage used to go on the hardest kind of "beers" and Rogers observed, after seeing his own statue, "It is the first time I have seen him stand straight for many years." Byron says of Foxen, the great classical scholar, "I can never recollect him except as drunk, or brutal, and generally both." Kats was on a spree once that lasted six months. Horace, Plato, Aristotle, Euripides, Alcibiades, Socrates and Plato, of the old times, and Goethe, Schiller, Addison, Pitt, Fox, Blackstone, Fielding, Burns and Steele were all hard drinkers at intervals.

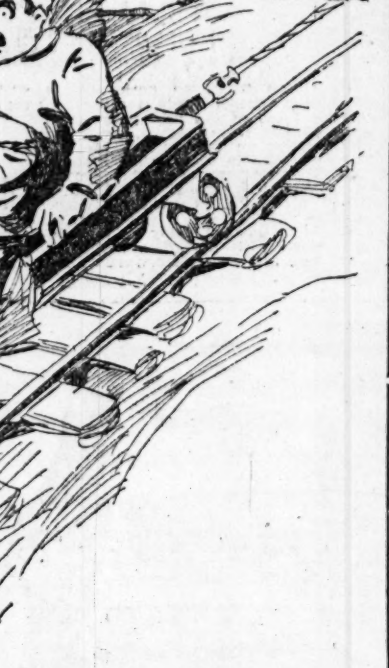
Scotch Cathedral. The only cathedrals now in use in Scotland are in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dundee.

THIS MAN CARRIES A PIANO AROUND.

HIS NAME IS ROLANDOW AND HE
IS SAID TO BE STRONGER
THAN SANDOW.

A piano, as most people know, is about the heaviest and clumsiest object in the world to handle. Here is a gentleman who carries about an ordinary upright piano with ease, keeping time to a quick march, which is played by a man riding upon it.

This picturesque feat is the latest addition to the repertoire of G. W. Rolandow, a champion strong man. The accompanying illustrations are reproduced from old photographs, taken while the feat was being



A RAILROAD BUILT TO TAKE HER TO A DANCE.

performed in a piano factory in New York. The piano which Rolandow carried about so readily weighs 600 pounds.

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Scotch Cathedral. The only cathedrals now in use in Scotland are in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dundee.

THROUGH BLOOD TO THE ALTAR.

THE SANGUINARY PATH WHICH
LED A KENTUCKY GIRL
TO MARRIAGE.

There is a story of love and crime, which has been told in fragments at irregular intervals in the daily papers. But in these days of rapid daily dissemination of news from all over the world, the reader does not connect the report of a murder here and a suicide there, and an assault somewhere else, and connect the incidents in each as the dramatic personages of a play.

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THE CHAMPION GIRL COWBOY.

MISS BESSIE HILL OF SOUTH DAKOTA NOT ONLY BREAKS BRONCHOS BUT WILD STEERS.

One of the most noted of the intrepid Dakota girls who reside in the great cattle country west of the Missouri River, is Miss Bessie Hill, the postmistress at Leon, Stanley County, S. D.

Miss Hill not only attends to her duties as postmistress in that wild region, but does a great deal of riding after her father's stock, pulls cattle out of the mire by a rope attached to the horn of her saddle, brands calves, breaks broncos, and is considered one of the best "cow hands" between the Missouri River and the Black Hills.

Miss Hill uses the usual cowboy saddle, and wears divided skirts, sombrero and gauntlet gloves. She is an expert with a lasso and a crack shot with rifle and revolver. One of her favorite diversions is to lasso a wild Texas steer, saddle and bridle him, mount upon his back and turn him loose upon the prairie. She says that these animals are as easily subdued as the average bronco. This daring young woman is 18 years of age, tall and handsome, with unusually pleasant manners, and no one from casual observation would imagine for a moment that she possesses so much "nerve" and reckless courage.

She frequently rides her favorite horses without saddle or bridle, guiding them by words or a touch of the quirt on the side of the neck. This habit came near bringing her to grief one day last summer. She had been training her favorite colt, Lightfoot, to ride without the customary accoutrements, and wishing to corral a bunch of horses she sprang upon his back, without stopping to bridle him, and dashed after them. The horse she ran through an open gate into a field inclosed by a high barbed-wire fence. By this time Lightfoot had become so excited from the brisk run as to be absolutely unmanageable, and he made straight for the fence at his topmost speed.

For a moment it seemed that horse and rider must become entangled in the barbed-wire and be mutilated, but just as the animal reached the fence he made a gigantic bound and cleared the obstruction. She succeeded in calming him as her brother and parents hastened to the scene. They begged her not to ride the colt again, but her "blood was up," and she never declared that she would drive in the future with Lightfoot just as he was or die in the attempt. Strikingly beautiful, and with a fine physique, she again flew after them, and this time she succeeded in landing them safely inside the corral.

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GRANT BRAMBLE'S WONDERFUL ENGINE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION
WHICH MADE A POOR TELEGRAPH OPERATOR WEALTHY.

Sleepy Eye, Minn., would be hardly an appropriate name for a town which turns out inventors like Grant Bramble, who, from a poor telegraph operator, becomes a multimillionaire at a bound. But Sleepy Eye did not produce Mr. Bramble. He is an Englishman by birth, but it was at Sleepy Eye he perfected his invention of the rotary engine, which has brought him fame and millions.

Inventors seldom reap large profits from their inventions. Too often they are too poor to promote their own inventions. Often they fail to impress any one with the value and utility of their doings. It is the promoter who makes all the profit. Edison is an exception, but his inventions, like Bramble's, offered such vast possibilities that he was in a position to dictate terms.

The Post-Dispatch has told how Bramble sold patent rights for the enormous sum of \$7,000,000, and still has some countries unsold, from the sale of which he is likely to derive still more millions.

Inventors are born, not made. Bramble as a boy shoveled coal into an engine furnace without pay, simply for the opportunity it afforded of studying the engine. He had heard a chance remark that if a rotary engine could be devised which would work on the steam-expansion principle, just as in the ordinary engine of every-day use, with automatic cut-off, it would be worth far more than anything which had ever been devised. He made the invention of such an engine the aim and study of his life. He has succeeded.

But like many other inventors he reached the culmination of his efforts partly by accident. It is said:

He knew that a turbine water wheel had a very quick motion and great power when supplied with water. But as steam had principles that water did not contain, and was also quicker in action, it followed that a rotary steam engine must be constructed upon a principle adapted to steam action, gas or air. These facts demonstrated, he constructed a wheel with three inclined pockets in its outer surface, and a base shell and side plates.

The worked very nicely when once in motion, with a counter-balance wheel, but did not have expansion of steam nor could Mr. Bramble see how it could be devised until fortune favored him by a mishap. One day he accidentally fell off the shell of the wheel. This struck on another piece of iron and the result was a small piece of the shell of the wheel. Money was a very scarce article in those days, and the inventor could ill afford the expense of a new wheel.

So he placed the wheel together again, and when steam was turned on, found that the purpose of his life had been accomplished.

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EYES CHANGED FROM HAZEL TO BROWN.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF A
FRENCH SCIENTIST BY WHICH
THE EYES ARE "SMOKED."

Beauty is under and under and deep education to science. Miss Louise Beaudet, the French-American actress and singer, is a proof of what science can do when, at the behest of beauty, it proceeds to "spread" itself.

Miss Beaudet's eyes on her last visit to this country were a light and luminous hazel. Now her eyes are a dark, rich brown, which at times deepens into a jetty black. The



VAPORS OF BURNING CHEMICALS, ARISING TO THE EYES, CHANGE THE COLORING MATTER IN THE EYEBALL.

change in the tint of Miss Beaudet's eyes was brought about by a wonderful and very delicate operation, or rather treatment, performed by Prof. Henri Picade Dumont, the famous Parisian oculist and demonstrator in chief at the Paris Eye Hospital, chief operator at the Ophthalmic Institute and member of a dozen or more scientific societies in France, besides being the author of a number of works on the human eye, its diseases and peculiarities.

Miss Beaudet's hair is a rich reddish-brown. The actress said one night to Prof. Dumont that nature had been unkind in giving her eyes that were not of the same color as her hair, and jokingly suggested that he ought to remedy that. Now, the coloring of the eye is dependent upon layers of a pigment which lie underneath the tough coating of the "ball" of the eye. Prof. Dumont knows that under certain conditions human pigments can be modified, had been experimenting on the human eye. So he consented to undertake the delicate task of trying to change the color of Miss Beaudet's eyes. The operation was simple. Miss Beaudet was prepared for it by three days' bathing of her eyes with liniments which softened the eyelids and removed the "smoke" which she herself used the word for an hour or more daily. She says that the operation was not painful, and that she felt slight neuralgic pains in her face and forehead, she suffered no inconvenience from and in a few moments it had been done.

The eyes soon began to change color. Little patches of brown appeared on the clear hazel. These patches spread day by day until the pupils were mottled. Dumont to his black "Dicks" dashed to his engine, but "Dan" did not move. He was seen anxiously peering out of his stall, all the men looked in wonder, this being

the first time that "Dan" had failed to respond in fourteen years. One of the men ran to the horse, and then did discover the cause of the trouble. "Dan" realized that had he moved he would have crushed the life out of the little child. The sleepy baby and his mother and noble "Dan" dashed to his place, seemingly pleased with his heroism.

Jowett's Pungent Brevity. The late Benjamin Jowett's brevity of speech was never more remarkable than when the council of the University of Cambridge, named "the little heretic," as he used to be called, into its awful presence. Then, being asked, "Now, Mr. Jowett, what is the truth; can you sign the thirty-nine articles?" he dumfounded them with, "If you're a little ink." In after years when Jos Hake had been talking very proudly, he said: "I have long known that I come from Lex, but I never knew what it was until I saw Jowett."

Scoring One on Ben Butler. During the one year that Gen. Benjamin F. Butler was Governor of Massachusetts, he was the class in rhetoric of the girls' Latin school in Boston was being examined, and he was asked to sign a statement to the effect: "If I should say to you, his honor, Governor of Massachusetts, that he is a scoundrel, would you call it?" "Irony," was the instant reply of the pupils.

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WOMAN'S WORLD.



COSTUMES FOR DEBUTANTES.

MAB TELLS OF THE PROPER CARE FOR WALKING, RECEPTION AND EVENING GOWNS.

The most important question at the present time among the dressy people of society is what is suitable, proper, and becoming to the debutante? Indeed these young persons take up so much time and attention that the girl who has been introduced a season or two begins to feel as if she was laid upon the shelf.

A young miss of fifteen, the daughter of a prominent professional gentleman of this city, is very precocious both in her studies and otherwise, and is expected to graduate and make her bow to society in the course of another year. She has a sister just turned eighteen who made her bow to society about six months ago, and the fifteen year old girl informed her recently that "she hoped she would at least become engaged in the next six months as it is so disagreeable to have an old maid sister going out with a debutante."

But to return to the question of the debutante's wardrobe. This is just as important as the outfit of the bride elect. She must first have a street costume, one not too elaborate for a morning walk, or a luncheon if necessary. It is better to have a rough cheviot for ordinary outings, made very simply by a tailor if the girl's means will justify the outlay.

The gown for luncheons and afternoon receptions, as well as street wear, can be made of blue cloth, smooth-faced goods being the latest and most stylish fabric for such occasions. The skirt should be gored, flaring about the bottom, without trimming, while the waist should be cut like a jacket, tight-fitting and braided in military fashion in black. If the debutante has a fresh and delicate complexion gray fur is becoming, and makes a striking addition to a costume of blue cloth.

Red is appropriate for debutantes' gowns, but it is generally toned down with black braided satin. A very pretty skirt of couch and ready goods had the skirt slit at each seam six or eight inches above the hem and V-shaped pieces of black satin inserted. With this skirt, and the bolero fronts opened over a vest of black satin.

I have seen one or two pretty suits of pale gray cloth, the skirt being perfectly plain, with a short braided jacket, gray fur and a gray felt hat with ostrich tips completing the outfit.

One of the latest bolero jackets was slit in the back and with gold and brown cord. Round waists are much used for young girls, one of the most unique shapes I have seen being made of black satin, with a jacket effect in front, with narrow revers opening over a full front of gauze studded with pearls and silver, and ended in a point at the tip of the sleeves. The sleeves were butterfly puffs, with a puff of gauze between, the most noticeable point of the costume being the under-sleeve of gauze, shirred and fitted tight to the arm, and coming down over the hands like mitts.

The most fashionable round cut evening waist comes quite off the shoulders and is more popular than the square cut gown. Although white is the color of the debutante, pale pink and blue are considered admissible if they are more becoming. A beautiful evening gown made for a wealthy young debutante who will appear in it soon and doubtless ensnare the hearts of all the young men who see her, is of white satin, completely covered with a spray of wild roses in shades of yellow and pink. The roses are about the hem, while a longer spray climbs from the left side to the waist, which is to be circled by a band of white satin, tied at the back in a big bow with rash ends. The sleeves are formed of large boxes of satin, bouquet of the yellow roses being fastened upon one shoulder with a trail of the buds and leaves crossing the front of the bodice. I saw several beautiful models in blue and pink which would be pretty for bridesmaids' gowns, but this is enough for the present from MAB.

HOT WATER AS A BEAUTIFIER.

Wine and Other Strong Drinks Are the Greatest Beauty Destroyers.

Care in the selection of diet is imperative upon those women who desire to preserve a clear and beautiful complexion. Alcoholic beverages are the greatest of all destroyers of beauty. Even a moderate or occasional indulgence congests the blood vessels of the face and creates a roughness of the skin that cannot be eradicated. The women who

take a glass of wine with their dinner and a glass of whisky and water at night occasionally when they feel cold or out of sorts soon find that their noses are becoming red at the end and that their cheeks have an unpleasant floridity, which may be traced entirely to the small quantities of liquor they consume. All alcoholic drinks are death to the complexion.

A blunt physician said the other day to a society woman who confessed that she took a glass of whisky and water as a sleeping draught as a regular thing: "Leave out the water and your face will soon be purple."

Other things that are bad for the complexion are opiates, narcotics, sleeping draughts, strong tea and coffee and anything that tends to heat the blood. Hot blood means an inflamed countenance, and this many times repeated may make the inflammation permanent. It is a simple fact in physiological science that any woman should understand, and would if she stopped to think.

If the sensible woman will use a little self-denial and substitute plain hot water for the stronger drinks she will soon become used to it and her complexion will praise her every time she looks in the mirror.

A FORTUNE FOR DRESS.

A Calculation That Mrs. Belmont Spends \$25,000 in a Single Season.

Our fashionable women spend a few dollars for fashionable uniforms, but whether they spend as much as the New York Journal ascribes to Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont readers may judge for themselves. However, the list is suggestive of the needs of the luxuriously inclined and is also interesting.

Ten gowns for ball and opera	\$3,000
Ten bonnets	500
One sealskin cape	400
Two fur muffs	150
One ear muff	100
One opera cloak	120
One opera cloak	200
Six pairs walking shoes	60
Four pairs dancing shoes	48
Four pairs kid slippers	60
Three dozen long gloves	180
Four dozen gloves for driving and walking	240
Ten tea gowns	2,200
Six dressing gowns	600
Three riding habits	450
Fourteen corsets	420
Twelve pairs silk stockings	60
Four dozen pairs hosiery	144
Two pairs bedroom slippers	20
Four suits silk underwear	120
Ten suits woolen underwear	300
Lingerie	1,500
Four dozen handkerchiefs	48
Two dozen handkerchiefs	24
Three dozen handkerchiefs	36
Toilet articles	1,000
Ten gowns for walking and driving	1,000
Three bath robes	180
Three fans	75
Two bicycle suits	30
Two traveling outfits	200
Two winter wraps	200
Two winter wraps	150
Three skating outfits	75
Trimnings, ribbons, etc.	300
Four umbrellas	48
One sable trimmed wrap	1,000
Three dinner gowns	1,200
Two evening cloaks	800
One dozen veils	120
Jewelry	5,000
One fur wrap	500
Two fur boots	200
Two morning gowns	200
Three sleighing outfits	400
Three theater costumes	300
One fancy dress ball costume	200
Six pairs overshoes	60
Total	\$25,740

LATEST IN MONOGRAMS.

They Should Be Stamped in the Center of a Circle or Oval.

It is now the correct thing to have the monogram stamped in the center of a round, oval or diamond-shaped device, says the New York Sun. The circle is the most popular and this work in ink has been brought to such perfection that it looks almost like enameling on gold. The extremely small letters are most fashionable, the die being considerably smaller than a silver 10-cent piece. If the background is of white ink lettering is in gold, silver or delicately colored ink, such as pink, blue, lilac or green; but if the background is silver or gold, only colored letters are used. The proper place for the monogram is in the center of the paper, sufficiently far from the top to leave a margin that looks well. Some women will have it in the left corner, however. Monograms are very popular, because they give an individuality to one's paper.

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MRS. A. ROTCH'S STUNNING GOWN.

A CRESCENT OF VELVET IN THE BODICE FORMED THE MOST STRIKING EFFECT.

A gown that is likely to start a very energetic craze in New York, and which is likely to spread, was recently worn by Mrs. Arthur Rotch at one of the swellest receptions of the early winter. In this very stunning costume, which was of Parisian make, Mrs. Rotch took advantage not only of the perennial fancy for black and white but also of the rage for purple and

ered the most promising material with which to make a young matron appear charming. This gown, however, which showed its Parisian origin very clearly, had a wide, flaring skirt of black moire, it hung in sumptuous folds, flying up now and then to disclose a dainty lining of pale mauve silk.

The bodice made up what the skirt lacked in elaborateness. A gathered yoke and tight sleeves of black figured lace afforded a glimpse of Mrs. Rotch's fine arms and throat, while the bodice proper was of the black moire with a V-shaped vest of black lace over white satin. The sleeves were edged by a fall of white lace, and the neck encircled by a velvet stock.

It was this velvet, moreover, which added one of the most chic touches to the costume. A crescent of velvet ornamented the bodice in front, which was still further enlivened by a white satin bow. The combination was no less charming than becoming. The gown proved precisely suited to Mrs. Rotch's figure and complexion, and attracted more attention than any other feature of the occasion.

Still more dainty was the bonnet worn



MADE OF BLACK SILK AND VIOLET VELVET, ITS MOST STRIKING FEATURE IS THE VELVET CRESCENT ON THE FRENCH BODICE.

A Woman's Large Salary. The lady manager of one of the leading insurance companies in California receives \$10,000 a year. This salary to a woman is the largest on record.

velvet so conspicuous in this winter's fashions. Seldom have the possibilities of a black moire gown been brought to such clarity, for black moire is not usually consid-

with this Parisian costume. It was a tiny butterfly creation of black net and gauze set off by touches of violet velvet and given a distinct character by the covering white algerette which stood up directly in front. It

PICTURE GALLERY OF MISSOURI BEAUTY.



MISS MAYNE BROOKE OF SPRINGFIELD. Miss Brooke is the daughter of the late St. P. Brooke, a prominent business man and miller. She is a brunette, black hair and eyes, about medium height and is considered one of the prettiest girls in Springfield.

was worn without strings, and fitted the small head of its wearer perfectly. The success of this gown cannot fail to suggest an excellent idea for persons in half mourning. Black and white is not only chic but sufficiently sombre to meet requirements of this period of emergence from retirement and the touch of violet supplies sufficient color to make the costume a delight to moderate and public alike. The Rotch model is not only a success in itself but deserving of imitation.

THE NEW SOUP SPOON.

Its Debut Is Shared by a New-Fangled "Pie-Fork."

There is a fashion in the manner of eating soups that those who desire to be au fait cannot afford to ignore. The person who places the point of the necessary article of tableware, the spoon, between his lips is decidedly behind the times. The reason which the little boy gave for refusing to give the core of his apple. There "wasn't going to be any core," and there isn't any point to the new soup spoon. A round spoon, not so very unlike a miniature ladle in its shape as to entirely escape culinary, has been eagerly adopted by those who like up-to-date services, and is now being bought at the rate of thousands a week by those who follow fashions.

Very heavy, single spoons of the new style are being sold for gifts at \$4 and \$5 each, but lighter ones of the usual weight for soup spoons are sold at from \$3 to \$5 a dozen. A chrysanthemum pattern, made exclusively by a Union Square firm of silversmiths, has been enormously successful, says an exchange, over \$10,000 worth of spoons and similar small tableware having been sold by them in a few days.

To make a rather aesthetic companion for the new soup spoon, that it may not go forth into the world alone, so to speak, there is to be the debut this week of a positively new pie fork. A "pie fork," they would probably call this in the land where Ralph Waldo Emerson, a favorite son, is reverenced for having once named a man who asked him if he really ate pie at breakfast. "But, my dear sir, what is a pie fork?" "A pie fork," is called generally, but by even a more euphemistic name yet, it is a more sophisticated invention and a high novelty. The wavy edge, which has made a certain sort of bread knife famous, has been applied to the pie fork, together with a curving shape, which makes it possible for even a nervous man to keep the tip of the fork on his plate and saw through an obstinate bit of puff paste. To be sure, the old familiar agony of seeing the soft and melting heart of his "sweetie" go sailing away to make a cranberry on his next neighbor's white satin lap is worth more than \$2 a fork to any man.

THE GIRL BACHELOR.

The One Who Keeps House Is Not an Object of Sympathy.

There is no occasion to commiserate the condition of the girl bachelors who keep house. They do not want it, but are rather to be envied. This is a matter of wonder to those who worry about women going into trade on the ground that it will destroy their love of home. On the contrary, it develops it. The woman who is forced to earn her living and resents it seeks the consolation of a boarding-house. The real girl bachelor, at least the sort with whom I have come most in contact, is not a disgruntled person who has known better days and ways takes pains to remind you of it. She is a healthy, hearty being, who wants, to be sure, to help out the family income, to relieve her father of at least one of his burdens. But she is, more than anything else, an actual homemaker and a housekeeper.

It is the girl bachelor who loves children and is not ashamed to say so. The girl bachelor who lives not unto herself, but to all the world, because no visitor is so unwelcome that he may not have a cup of tea and a cracker, be his visit never so untimely. It is the girl bachelor who does not apologize for just now caring a rap for what the neighbors think nor hope to marry a rich man. She is the future mother, because the voluntary one, of better men and women. My subconnet is off to her. She is setting the woman question, while other people talk of it. Financial independence for herself is the explanation of everything.

MRS. BEECHER ON HOUSEWIVES.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING GIRLS ALL THE DETAILS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Money can buy a housekeeper, but love alone can insure a home maker. A good boarding-house or a hotel may supply every comfort that a housekeeper can give, but a good wife and mother will insure a home. Unite the housekeeper and the home maker, make the twain one and that union will provide such a refuge from all outside troubles as can be found nowhere else, and just such a refuge as God designed home to be.

If our daughters are, from their earliest years, led step by step through all the branches of domestic economy, beginning at the first and simplest, in accordance with their age, they will, year by year, find real pleasure in such duties, and in the progress they cannot but see that they are making. And when they reach maturity, they are the ones who will make happy homes. This thought should be almost an inspiration to mothers who watch over and pray for guidance as they try to lead their daughters correctly from infancy to womanhood.

It will not take many lessons in such small duties as you can teach a little girl so easily before she will be fully equal to trying to go a step higher. Be sure, however, after the lesson has been repeated, that it is perfectly learned. Accept no work that is only half done, or carelessly done. That would be injurious to the child. But by all means be a patient, cheerful, smiling instructor.

I very clearly remember how a certain little girl was taught to sew. The first lessons were commenced when she was but little over a year old. The needle was the first step, and seated on her mother's knee, it was, as people often say, "as good as a play" to see the little one try to hold the needle properly and pass the thread through the eye. Both mother and child laughed at the mistakes and made the little one's efforts so like play that she had no thought of being impatient. When at last the needle was threaded, she was so elated that she wanted to try again. But the mother judiciously sent her out to play for a while, and then the next effort was made easily and accomplished.

Then came taking the first stitch. A little square of pink and white calico was basted together, and again seated in her mother's lap, she was taught to take up just as many threads of white as of pink, and sew them together, but they must be perfect or taken out. So it was several days before the one little square was finished. The second was more quickly made, and courage growing with success, the little girl undertook to make a whole of the same. The third was every stitch had to be perfect. The doll's spread grew into a bedspread for her own use before she was 4 years old, and under it her own children have often slumbered. And then the spread was finished. The little girl became ambitious to make her father a shirt, "all my own self." The shirt, every stitch to furthest end, was made and well made, was a Christmas gift to her father, a short time before she was 5 years old.

OLD TIME BUCKLES.

In the Present Revival of Them the Old Designs Will Be the Fad.

Old-time buckles are a feature of New Year fashions in New York that deserves more than passing attention. Buckles, clasps and hooks once claimed a far larger share of attention than they do at present, and it was not considered beneath the dignity of great artists to expend their energies upon the designing of these beautiful ornaments. Royal patronage even extended to this branch of industry and artistic effort, and prizes were often offered for the best designs. Therefore it is natural that the old-fashioned designs should be far more curious and beautiful than any that are patterned at present, and that a revival of old-time fashions should show some very interesting developments.

REVIVAL OF BEAUTIFUL OLD-TIME BUCKLES FOR MODERN SHOES, BELTS AND STOCK COLLARS.



FOR THE STOCK.

ON THE PURITAN SKIN.

SOCIETY BELT BUCKLE.

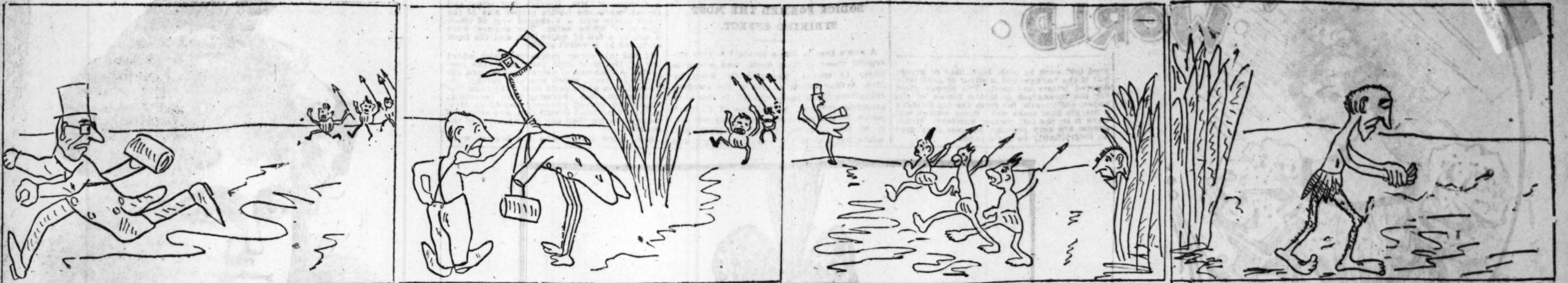
MADONNA BUCKLE.

ARMISTONE BUCKLE.

THE SPOT.

"DREAR WINTER COMES THE EARTH TO BIND,"

FOILED AGAIN.



Upon Sahara's dreary waste
Behold the goodly man:
Also observe that he is chased
By several black-and-tan.

But, ha! behind this bonny patch
Of bushes, now take note
How a fine ostrich he does catch
And puts on him his coat.

The transformation is complete;
On sweeps the savage band;
The ostrich flees with twinkling feet,
Across the arid sand.

Ha, ha! the savage men are foiled;
The good man goes his way;
He's thankful that he is not foiled,
And yet he is not gay.

G. A. R.

THE OBLIGING—



A GREAT MORAL AND PHYSICAL REFORM.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

I have a scheme for the moral reformation of mankind which cannot fail to be successful if the reformers and truly good people of the land will only give it their co-operation.

It is suggested by the bill introduced into the Alabama Legislature by Representative Timberlake, prohibiting the wearing by ladies of bloomers, tight, divided skirts or shirt waists or any other costume calculated to display their physical charms to the greatest advantage.

This is a step in the right direction. It is to be deplored that certain ungodly newspapers are having fun with Mr. Timberlake and his bill. The truly good of the Anthony Comstock cut have really been aiming to achieve these reforms this long time, but, unlike Mr. Timberlake, they have not had the full courage of their conviction.

The truth is that Nature committed a grievous error in endowing man—male and female, but especially female—with legs at all. Except as a means of locomotion, of what use are legs, save to be displayed, clad in vile lights on the stage or preserved in statuary and on canvas by wicked artists, who would be much better employed in some holier and more useful occupation?

I could say more legitimate occupation, but that pun is so tired it has hardly a leg left to stand on. (N. B.—If the wicked artists must have calves to paint, why not take the future cow for a model?)

The strict constructionist might contend that it is sinful to charge nature with making mistakes, but she does make them, and corrects them too. The progenitors of the whale of commerce once had feet, but being unable to walk on the water nature recognized the error, and by degrees, in successive generations, modified them into fins.

The horse once had five legs, but as the animal had no more use for a fifth leg than the traditional coach had for the fifth wheel, nature kindly removed the extraneous limb.

In the same way fishes which resided in caves, and had no more use for eyes than a blind beggar, who, indeed, would otherwise be unable to see his way clear to making a living, had them removed by nature, without pain, the use of a knife or opiate.

If it is conceded, then, that legs are immoral, the truly good should be willing to lend their co-operation to a plan to abolish them. It can be done along strictly scientific lines. The whale lost its legs by not using them. So with the fifth leg of the horse, and the eyes of the cave fish. Scientific sharpshooters tell us that if we should bind our right arm to our side, and never use it, continuing this treatment on our progeny from infancy, hereditary atrophy would set in, and the member would eventually disappear or exist only in rudimentary form, in future generations.

Now my plan is that we moral reformers all get together and refuse to exercise our legs, on any pretext whatever, for the rest of our lives. Just sit around and do nothing, and bring up our children in the same way. In a few hundred years at most we shall

be a legless and highly moral race. I have spoken to my friends, Mr. N. Everwork and Mr. Everett Rest, about this colossal project to reform a degenerate race, and I have been greatly encouraged by their enthusiastic endorsement of it. They are willing to begin the good work right off.

HASH!

Freddy is 7 years old. One morning he was at the breakfast table with his mother and father, eating hash. Freddy had left a small portion of his hash remaining upon his plate, whereupon the following dialogue occurred:

"Don't you like the hash, dear?"
"Yes, mamma, but I've got enough."

"Don't talk that way, Freddy," ventured his father, a technical sort of a pessimistic crank. You should say you have a sufficient quantity."

Freddy was surprised. He looked at his father and then at the hash, and innocently replied:
"No, papa, that's not a sufficient quantity; that's hash."

—DEACON AND—



A NARROW ESCAPE.

It was Christmas Eve. The children's stockings were being filled, and the parents were moving about enjoying the work as only parents can.

The eldest boy had ceased to believe in Santa Claus, so he was deputed to help in the ceremonies.

He had left the room for a few minutes, and now he came back, bearing in his hand four small packages bound in brown paper.

Each of these he placed in a stocking with four loud chuckles.

His parents smiled, too, for they enjoyed to see him so thoughtful.

"What were your gifts, my son?" asked his father, while his mother looked proud.

"Oh, such a lark!" he ejaculated. "Won't they just open their eyes tomorrow! I fooled each of 'em with a lump of coal, and—"

But the startled parents waited to hear no more. The mother fainted, and the father rushed to the stockings and drew out the packages.

"Would you ruin my boy?" he thundered. Grasping the priceless pieces in his palpitating paw, he returned them to the bin, and the bubbling of the boy brought his mother to.

AMENITIES.

Mrs. Bastique: My husband has been a collector of antique curios for a number of years.

Mrs. Castique: Indeed? Then he was in that business when he married you?

WORLDLY WISDOM.

Debutante: Why is it preferable to marry a man who had his money left him?
Matron: Because when he has earned it himself he holds on to it.

HE WAS ON.

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MR. HOOPLEY WAS DISGRACED.

"Oh, I've found it all out," roared Hoopley, as he hit the piano top, eliciting a growl that filled the house. "I'm disgraced, Mrs. Hoopley. You might say I've been made a monkey of. The whole board was laughing and geying me to-day. It's all over the city. All I can do is to pull my hat down over my ears and close to my eyes. Me, a man of standing, wealth and influence!"

If that boy was not of my own flesh and blood I would send him to the reform school, the innocent looking little rascal! He has your face and he must have your disposition, Mrs. Hoopley."

"If you really care to interest me, my dear, you can do so by explaining yourself. If our dear boy takes after my family instead of yours, I regard him as fortunate. I did not ascend in the social scale when I married a Hoopley."

"Don't take on that tone with me. The boy has confessed everything. He was under the sofa when Robbins called on Mamie the other evening. They were so interested that he tied their feet together with that silk handkerchief of mine without their knowing it. When I happened in they naturally wanted to be in different parts of the room. He did the jumping, wrecked an armchair and went down so hard that the house shook. I thought the young fellow had taken a little too much at the club, and while he was kicking loose I gave him a verbal dressing down that drove him from the house in high dudgeon. Now the engagement's off, and he's worth a million. The boy told the joke and it spread like wildfire. Mrs. Hoopley, that kid is a second edition of yourself. Either you'll keep him in line or he must go to his grandfather's to be raised."

A GOOD NEIGHBOR.

Dulcet: My man, I'm sorry, I've got money to pay you for moving all my plunder except the piano. Don't know what to do about that.

Carter: Never mind that. Your neighbor across the way says he'll pay me to take it.

THE POLITICIAN'S VERSION.

Count that day lost
Whose low, descending sun
Views from thy hand
No rival neatly done."

—THE SMALL BOY'S—



A NEW YEAR'S TOAST.

Here's to the year,
Here's to the sun and moon,
To its chill and cheer,
To its joy and pain,
To its hope and fear,
Here's to the glad New Year!

Here's to the year,
Be it sane or mad,
Be it rich or poor,
Be it sad or glad,
Be it ill or cure,
Here's to the year—the year!

GAVE IT AWAY.

Merritt: Where did you get the quarter, Johnny?
Johnny: Sister gave it to me. She wants me to show you where the mischief is hung before she comes downstairs.

—MONSTER FEET.



CORSICA STRINGS.

I was pursuing the tortuous course of a small creek in Rowan County, Kentucky, last September, when, nearing a small log cabin situated at the foot of a precipitous hill, my ear was assailed by a loud, sharp scream. The cry of agony was succeeded by a low, clammy sound, like the falling of a body "all in a heap."

Then a loud oath, from a heavy masculine voice, fell on my ears.

Instinctively I felt that some one—doubtless a woman—was being murdered in the house.

Therefore I whirled myself from my saddle, threw my bridle reins over the corner of a rickety rail fence and flew towards the door of the old hut, my revolver in my hand.

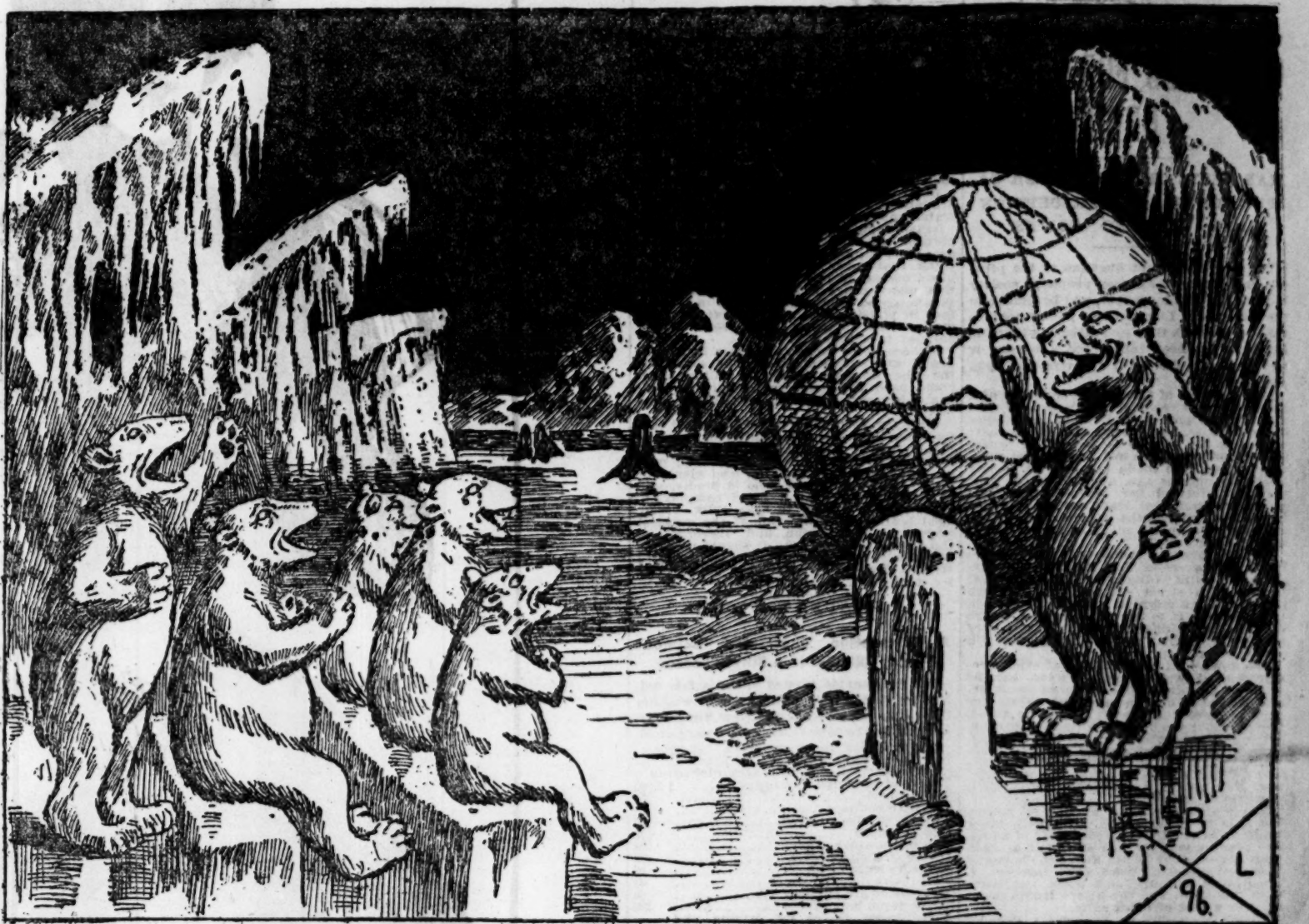
All was perfectly silent within. I thrust my head in at the door and nervously looked through the twilight of the unwindowed room. Soon to the right of the door and at the rear of the house, I beheld a savage-looking man kneeling over the prostrate form of a woman. His knife elevated!

"Drop that knife, you murderous wretch!" I shouted. "I'll shoot you dead!"

The fellow dropped the blade of his knife into the palm of his left hand, gazed seriously at me a moment, and then, with a loud laugh, said:

"Shaw! stranger, what ye mean? My wife's fainted. She never put one of them boy bandages around her waist afore. She's drawn the ropes so tight that her air-pipes is shut off. I'm just gittin' 'er out the corsica strings!"

THE BEAR SCHOOL.



Now first class in geography.
If you will kindly bear with me,
I'll do my utmost to expound
Just how the North Pole may be found.
My icicle shows just about
The northernmost of Nansen's route;
And Peary's latitude also
I'll mark upon this globe of snow.

I must confess I cannot see
How this long-sought discovery
Will be of value to mankind.
Nor why they wish the Pole to find.
The only man I now recall
Who ever reached the Pole at all,
And by a route which I suggested,
Was in my stomach—half digested.
HARRY WESTCOTT CLEVELAND.

BOBBIE'S BAD BREAK.



Mr. Styllate: Well, my little boy, what do you want?
Bobby: Sister sent me to see if it was you, because if it was, I'm to set the clock on an hour or so.

TO A BANANA.

O tropic fruit, I see thee grow:
High, palmy branches in a row,
Hide thy gold clusters, over seas,
Beyond the great antipodes.

I see thee, but 'tis in a dream:
The torrid sun-rays on thee beam;
Thou hast not known the vendor's touch,
Thou hast not feared his wily clutch.

Thy broad leaves wave; thou art content;
Thou art now in thy element.
Alas! torn from thy parent tree,
Thou voyagest across the sea.

Once more I see thee—not in dreams—
The dingy hand-cart with thee teems;
The Dag's large and grimy hands
Hold thee to view from corner stands.

And on thy skin of golden hue,
Droplets of all its tropic dew,
But covered with our Gotham mud,
I tread, and fall with sickening thud!

ONLY GUESSED.

Teacher: Now, children, the letters on the blackboard, a-d-v-e-r-t-i-s-e-m-e-n-t, spell something which always has been, is, and ever will be published in every newspaper and every magazine in this country.

Smart Boy: Please, ma'am, it's the Boston-girl-joke, I guess.

UNAPPRECIATED.

"Tell me, Harold," said the tenderly, "what there was about me to make you fall in love with me?"

"You are not like other women, my dear," replied he.

"Pooh!" retorted she. "You might say the same of the bearded woman at the dime museum."

WASHBOARDS IN THE JUNGLE.



WILLING TO APOLOGIZE.

"Look here, Trivet," said Spudkins. "I am told that you alluded to me as a hog the other day. Is the report true?"
"It is possible that I did, Spudkins. You know what I think of you."
"Well, of course, you quite understand that I cannot allow an insult like that to go unrebuked!"
"Yes, I can see that you might want to resent it."
"Want to resent it? Well, I should say so. Trivet, you've got to apologize or fight."
"Have it?"
"You have. Which will you do?"
Trivet surveyed Spudkins up and down and then replied:
"I'll apologize."
"Ah, I thought you would," replied Spudkins, with a blustering air. "Go on with your apology right away!"
"Yes, I'll apologize," Trivet went on. "The very first time I see a hog I'll tender him an humble apology. I hope that will be satisfactory."
Then the trouble broke out afresh.

HE CAUGHT IT, SURE ENOUGH.

"This is what you'd call—"
The man standing on the railroad platform was struck by mistake in the face by a passenger waving a sawmill as the train went on.
"Catching a 'fact!'"
Making his way to a butcher's shop he applied a piece of raw meat to the wound, and his language attracted universal attention.



Bell Boy: You see dat Jabe Green: (of course I an up mi nery) Of course, I do, young feller. I kin read. I'll lock the door an' th' windows, but I don't lock that gas; so if enny gas escapes 'bout my knowin' if you needn't charge it up to me.

